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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVIII.--NO. 1.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

From the New England Puritan. ORIGIN OF INFIDEL, ALIAS CHRISTIAN. REFORMERS.

At the present day, we have a multitude of reforms, so entitled, which assail the church and the clergy as fulse to Scripture principles. Mr. clergy us make the character principles. All. Searns of this city, has lately proposed to publish a newspaper, to advocate all of these reforms, and to deal with the church and ministers in opposi-

a deal with the charter and ministers in opposi-jon, after the manner of Christ. By going back some sixteen or seventeen years, we find the beginning of this new mode of war-fare, and the inventor to be Wm. Lloyd Garrison. fare, and the inventor at the time, that one of the early abolitionists, who was a political man, and oked upon anti-slavery entirely as a political easure, expressed to us his astonishment at learn-from Mr. Garrison, that he was intending to erate through religion, and to make a movement and through the church to abolish slavery—a which this man thought to be supremely ri-is. Not so Mr. G.; and with the most conmate hypocrisy, he commenced filling the colmus of the Liberator with Scripture quotations eligious appeals. He succeeded by this livre to deceive many Christians as to his and religious appeals. character and motives, and very soon created as an effervescence in the bosom of the church. osition from the church and the minisut against him, and he saw that he could not control, as his egregious vanity and overween-ing ambition had taught him to expect, he opened the viels of his wrath against the refractory porothe church and the clergy; and, as one by one arly all the evangelical churches left him, he he e more and more furious and indecent, and has med to the present time his tirade of abuse, the whole source of which is mortified vanity and dis-appointed ambition. He has been successful, appointed in Joing much injury to the church, by leading away the weak-minded and unstable, and this has encouraged other reformers in other causes same. In point of fact, however, Mr. Carrison led the way in all these separate reforms, for he fell in with them from the first, and pursued his method of abuse of Christians. The success has greatly fallen off of late, and very soon we this species of warfare, having had its die out. Boston.

IF The sharpest commentary that need be made is absurd and malicious tirade of ' Boston, s the following just opinion of the New-England Puntan, as expressed by the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, in one of his late able essays :-

I should not discharge my whole duty, in this unexion, if I did not say that these demonstrations, which I so earnestly deplore, are probably traceable, in a very considerable degree, to a single cause; and the sooner you awake to the chefs you suffer from this quarter, the better. one sinner destroyeth much good, far more true s it that one bad newspaper destroyeth much and You have a Religious Newspaper that has any been exerting a most baneful effect upon surchurches, restraining the breadth of Christian racter and opinions, undignifying the feelings character and opinione, undignitying the feelings, and perverting the Christian manners of your people! To say that this paper is behind the age, is nothing; it is behind all ages. It is as ignorant of the past, as it is opposite to the future! It exhits that uncomfortable spirit which properly dongs to a brute conservatism held by the will, enarated from all intelligent views of the past even further still, from the dignified and tly sentiments that are commonly connected with a veneration of ancient names and opinions The one virtue for which it is sometimes praised, vz., its consistency, is but another name for the s and manners and spirit are that it holds to them all with equal This paper aggravates every mischief ed I sometimes think it is the anther of whatever is undesirable in your present

### From the Salem (Ohio) Homestead Journal. THE NORTH STAR.

Through the favor of a friend, we have had a ep over the columns of this new Disunion-Frederick Douglass. We have no fault to find ith the typographical appearance, or size of the heet,—nor can we see, on the score of talent, why Douglass should not be able to furnish a very respectable sheet to those who want his views. We are told that his English friends ght him the press and types; as also his

There are a few things about this business, which we don't like, First-Frederick Douglass consents to have his freedom purchased with money, and thus with money buys himself, which amounts to a virtual recognition of his pretended master's right to own and sell human beings. We can't, for the life of us, see any useful policy in this course; but we see much forsaking of sound mend principle. We would that men were made up of sterner stuff than to buy themselves.

Where did all the money come from, ich bought this press and man? From the non-iducing classes of England, who acquired it at of the blood, bone and sinew of the working classes. We are personally acquainted with the rite—the middle class men—among whom loyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass figured.
hey are the mushroom aristocracy of England— They are the mushroom aristocracy of England-the exotics of the last fifty years—the merchant princes who have acquired an unexampled amount of moneyed wealth, by profit mongering, usury, and commercial gouging. The 250,000 white factory slaves were worked up and slaughtered, to pay some part of this black man's freedom! The usands of little boys and girls, (white slaves,) working in a state of nudity, with ropes round the 00 and 1000 feet beneath the earth's surface, black man's freedom, and for the sil-ice presented to Lloyd Garrison, which he American Master of Customs to let pass duty free. We love men that are made up nobler and sterner stuff than to accept of free-

dom and presents at a cost like this!!

With all the natural or acquired talent of these two men, we can but regard them as irrational and gnorant; nor are we very much surprised that, in the 'times of this ignorance,' they should be begarded as Reformers. The world is full of sham reform and Reformers; we have stirring times.

It is to be abolition without provision—freedom the negroes, without homes or land,-emanciithout law or voting,-from chattel serfto a hireling serfdom of pauperism, poverty dirt. Crushed black slaves are the only slaves whose cause Douglast will advocate-the slave of the North has no wrongs. Such is some-slave of the North has no wrongs. Such is some-where about the position to be occupied by Doug-lass;—it is Garrison's—the position of the party— and these are Reformers (?) God help the world, for Douglass won't!!—w. H.

IP The assertion, that he who consents to be rantomed, virtually sanctions the principle, that man can rightfully enslave his brother man, is too ridiculous to be seriously noticed.



BERATO

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OU | COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1848.

## SELECTIONS.

GLASGOW EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

It is with great pleasure that we place in our col-Annual Report ' of this efficient and ever vigilant

Your Committee have to report, that the regular occasion for the Annual Public Meeting of the Society—the Anniversary of Emancipation in the British Colonies—has this year been passed over, in the expectation that a few days after, we would have bad the pleasure of having with us our friend and co-adjutor—the friend of the slave and of humanity—William Lioyd Garrisos.

Relieved as we in this country fortunately now are, and for some years have been, from immediate connexion with a Slaveholding government, we are not, as heretofore, called to enter upon efforts of any great magnitude or of stirring interest, and therefore have no exploits of dexterous policy, or of during boldness to record. We have simply held on the even tenor of our

way, keeping a strict look out on the right hand and on the left, watching lest the demon of slavery, the foe of God and man, who is yet far from being the foe of God and man, who is yet far from being completely and universally vanquished, may steal a march in supplying succor to his allies in other parts of the world, where poor humanity is still manacled, tortured, and embruted by ruthless oppressors, professing to be Christians, and in some instances, even to be teachers of Christianity. If we cannot extend to our brethren such availing aid as those who are on the sock surely we may and as those who are on the spot, surely we may and ought to mingle our sympathies with those in bonds as bound with them.

When will the time come when neither professor nor profane, here or elsewhere, will be found slave; its sympathies, especially the Ameri plotting and scheming how they may circumvent and ensure or enslave their fellow-men, or justify and defend those who are guilty of the atrocious

first matters which engaged the attention of your Committee, was the passing of a Resolution, sig-nifying their high approbation of the magnani-mous conduct of Captain Judkins, of the Steam Packet Cambria, in defending Frederick Douglass from the mean, cowardly, ungentlemanly assaults and threats of some of the passengers during the voyage from Boston to Liverpool. The Resolution to that effect was conveyed in a letter to Captain Judkins, signed by the Chairman and Secre-

Mr. Douglass was accompanied to this country by one of the most faithful and devoted of the American Abolitionists, Mr. James N. Buffum; and it is only justice to these gentlemen to state, that they have labored, since their arrival in Great Britain, with exemplary diligence, with much acceptance, and with distinguished ability and suc-

ess, in the cause of the slave.
Your Committee have to Report, that besides Henry C. Wright, of Philadelphia, setting forth the pro-slavery character and policy of the American Constitution and Union; and showing it to be the duty of the people of this country to remonstrate with the people of the Non-Slaveholding States of America, on the propriety and duty of withdrawing from the political compact with slaveholders.

The object of the next was to expose a new London, when the Evangelical Alliance was in Session, perhaps does not become this Seciety to

The object of the next was to expose a new theory of organic sins, devised, it would seem, by the 'American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,' a body rather pro-slavery in their character, who say that the the theory of organic sins, devised, it would seem, by the 'American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,' a body rather pro-slavery in their character, who say that the shared or the theory of the state of the same of t egn Missions; a body rather pro-slavery in their character, who say that this strange theory is 'substantially concurred in by Drs. Chalmers, Cunningham, and Candlish, and the whole General Mr. Thompson and his co-adjutors of the Assumbly of the Free Character Section. Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland'-a slaveholding in this theory of 'organic sins,' that so the slaveholder may be excused! This pamphlet was addressed to Christians of all denomi-

The third was a letter from your Committee to of November, 1845; principally to inquire if slave-holders were to be admitted Members of that holders were to be admitted Members of that Christian Union Conference; or could be so admitted, consistently with the declared opinions of many Churches and distinguished Ministers in this country and elsewhere. These pamphlets have all been widely circulated, and your Committee be-lieve they have tended to diffuse much useful information throughout the country. There is also reason to believe, that the Tract respecting the Evangelical Alliance contributed, in some degree, to bring up for consideration, at the Meeting of the Conference in London, the question- W er slaveholders were or were not competent Mem-bers of that Body;' a question which had not, it appears, at the earliest Meetings of the Alliance, en entertained. It also appeared, that before notice of the Resolution subsequently passed—that 'slaveholders were not to be invited'—had reached the United States, delegates to the General Conference had been appointed; and some, it is said, ad even embarked for England.

It has, to your Committee, been matter of deep regret, that from the course pursued by the Free Church of Scotland, in fellowshipping as Christians those who hold their brethren in bonds we, as an anti-slavery Society, should, for the last three years, have found in their conduct matter for such ontinued remark, reproof, and reprehension.

After our American friends, Douglass and Buffum, had been but a few months lecturing in the North against slavery as it exists in America, and the connexion of the Free Church with slaveholders; it was found that the newspaper organs of that Church had made furious and unsustained at-tacks on the characters of the American strangers; and your Committee, in order to counteract these proceedings, felt called upon to supply them with Testimonials, which were also offered for publication in the advertising columns of the Journals referred to; but they were doggedly refused admissions.

ferred to; but they were doggedly refused sumission, even for payment.

As the time for the meeting of the General Assembly of the Free Church drew nigh, your Committee opened a correspondence with the Edinburgh Emancipation Society's Committee, to know
if they would unite with our Society in holding a
series of Public Meetings in Edinburgh, particularly to expose and comment upon the conduct of arly to expose and comment upon the conduct of the Free Church and its unseemly connexion with slaveholders—but your Committee lament to state, that their Edinburgh friends declined to do so.

Your Committee have, however, to report, that since that time, a new Committee has been formed in Edinburgh, and that Society has, they trust, reinfusion of new life and anti-slavery ceived an infusion of Lew life and affirmately vigor. A series of twelve or fourteen Public Meetings were held in some of the largest Churches and in the Music Hall, in Edinburgh, before and during the sitting of the Free Church Assembly which were addressed by George Thompson, Esq. of London, the well known advocate of Universal Emancipation; in conjunction with our American friends, Henry C. Wright, Frederick Douglass, and James N. Buffum; and although the leaders of tian spirit.

that Church have not yet been prevailed upon to renounce their connection with American slave-holders, and to send back the Money—the picdge of their faith to, and connexion with the slaves oppressors—yet your Committee are persuaded, that many of the Members of the Free Church are be-of America? Great Statesmen are the mountains It is with great pleasure that we place in our columns the succinet and comprehensive "Twelfth Annual Report" of this efficient and ever vigilant Society, which is an honor to all Scotland:—

Your Committee have to report, that the regular occasion for the Annual Public Meeting of the Society—the Anniversary of Emancipation in the British Colonies—has this year been passed

Free Church, and her alliance with oppressors, to the neglect of the poor, the oppressed, and the down-trodden slave. Mr. Garrison not arriving in time, this Society's usual Meeting on the first of August was postponed, and by the time he arrived, matters of higher moment required his presence in London; where the Evangelical Alliance was then about to assemble. A Conference of anti-slavery friends from various parts of the kingdom was also convened there; and it was then deemed a necessary step, and the time an opportune one, to form an anti-slavery League, whose 'sole object shall be the overthrow, by means exclusively moral and peace ful, of slavery in every land; but with especial reference to the system now existing in the United States of America.' With this League, your Committee may add, they entirely coincide; and would recommend that, as our objects are identical, the Glasgow Emancipation Society should pledge itself

o co-operate with it.

By the time, then, that this new Association had made its arrangements for active efforts, the Evan-gelical Alliance had given palpable evidence that it was by no means an anti-slavery body. On the contrary, it manifested but small concern for the portion of it, were pre-engaged in behalf of the shveholders.

Nor can we wonder that such was the case, when we consider, that about seventy Americans soon after the last Annual Meeting, among the rst matters which engaged the attention of your pro-slavery, and others accually holders of slaves, were numbered in its membership; and these ex-ercised their evil influence to such a degree, over the Abolition section of the assemblage, that the Alliance were, after long deliberation on the subject unable to agree on a Resolution to exclude holders from their body, self-styled Evangelical; and the Chairman, 'Sir Culling Eardly Smith, on the 2d September, declared the Conference dissolv-

> Of this anti-slavery League, destined, we hope, for this anti-slavery League, destined, we hope, for eminent service in promoting Universal Emancipation, our dear friend and co-adjutor, George Thompson, Esq., was chosen President; an office he is well qualified to fill, and an honor to which he is well entitled, from his long and ardent labors in the cause of the approximation. in the cause of the oppressed.
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> Soon after the dissolution of the Alliance, the

anti-slavery League convened a great Public Meeting in Exeter Hall; when that eminent friend of several Public Meetings held as usual to promote the objects of the Society, they felt called upon to bring out a variety of small publications called for by circumstances in connection with the cause which they are engaged to promote; and to some of these the Committee deem it proper here to advert. The first was a pamphlet from the pen of Henry C. Wright, of Philadelphia, setting forth the pro-slavery character and policy of the Amer-

of the principal towns of England, Scotland, and theory which teaches, that slavery and polygamy, while they may be sinful in an individual, are not so when perpetrated by a large multitude of persons—then they become 'organized sins.' The main object of the parties, of course, is to include who, as our constituents are aware, had a very numerous meeting here that evening, when he ably merous meeting here that evening, when he ably reviewed the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, and exposed the sophistry of the Free Church of Scotland, in their attempts to justify themselves in holding communion with slavehold some Members of the Committee of Arrangements for the Evangelical Alliance, published on the 7th of the Ist October, when Mr. Garrison further discussed these subjects, and treated of the anti-sla-very question generally, to the great satisfaction of the friends of this Society. An interesting Ladies' Anti-Slavery Meeting was held in the interim, in Trades' Hall, and there, also, Mr. Garrison delivered an excellent address; which will, your Committee believe, never be effaced from the recollec-tion of many who had the privilege of hearing it On the morning of the 2nd October, a Public Breakfast was given to Mr. Garrison in the Eagle Temperance Hotel; it being at that time thought, that he would have to embark by the middle of October. We had, however, the pleasure of having him with us again, on the 20th and of the control of the cont ing him with us again, on the 28th of the same month, accompanied by our friends George Thompmonth, accompanied by our friends Georgeon, Henry C. Wright and Frederick

when the conduct of the leaders of the Free Church was still further exposed, and also the pro-slavery course pursued by the Evangelical Alliance. Your Committee deem it right to call to the recollection of their friends, that this Society having been originally instituted for the universal abolition of Slavery, with special reference to that existing in the United States of America, they have fel called upon to animadvert upon, to expose and oppose any movement, whether of the Free or any other Church; whether of the Evangelical or any other Aliance; or any Society, whatever be its name or its pretensions, which may place itself in opposition to the Anti-Slavery movement, or, by its proceedings, tend, in any way, to retard the progress of Emancipation; and on this principle, and this principle alone, has this Society at any

time interferred with any of these bodies.

But it is with great pleasure that we now congratulate the Society, and the Anti-Slavery public both here and in America, that an Anti-Slavery Association has been formed in the Free Church of Scotland, consisting of its own members; which from its proceedings, so far as these have come before the public, bids fair to be efficient in reform-ing the corruption complained of within the Free Church, and in restoring it to that purity of communion so desirable with reference to Slaveholders, and certainly, in increasing the number those who condenin such corruption, and earnestly desire its abandonment. The British Branch of the Evangelical Alliance

held a meeting at Manchester on the 4th of No vember last, at which they resolved that 'no slave holder shall be eligible to its membership.' It re mains yet to be seen what course will be taken by the American Branch in regard to this subject.

The Report concludes with a warm eulogium on the characters of two of the members of the Committee, who ' have been summoned to their final account' during the past year-namely, Mr. Robert Connell, teacher, and the Rev. James M'Tear. The Committee especially mourn the loss of the latter gentleman, on account of his ardent zeal, tempered with meekness; his judiciousness in counsel; his kindness of manners; and above all, his truly Chris-

From the Massachusetts Quarterly Review.

of America? Great Statesmen are the mountains of the world which earliest show the dawn, and of the world which earliest show the dawn, and latest hold the lingering rays of the departing sun; foremost prophets of the day when morning promises to come; most conservative of light when darkness shrouds the vulgar plains. But great Politicians are but the steeples of America, whose topmost summit bears—a weather-cock. There are, in America, amongst her children, four famous men. We shall not now discuss their general weather they without the without they eral merits, nor attempt to decide whether they are politicians who interpret the interests of a party, or statesmen who incarnate principles in a nation's life. These four tower far above the vulgar mass that drive a thriving trade in politics; are most conspicuous men—beheld far off at sea. They have been long in public life, and all four may be deemed competitors for the chair of the President. What has been their conduct? Mr. Benton spoke nobly against annexation, and—vo-ted for it. Voted also for the war. Mr. Calhoun so often superior to party ties—is the author of an-nexation, and voted for the war. These two heong to the party in power, and men might have boked for their allegiance. The two others are ostile to the administration: have they been hostile to the war? Mr. Clay is a private man—and therefore has not been called on to take any official and in relation to this matter. But in December 1846, at the celebration of a memorable event in the history of America, he was toasted at table, and made a reply, which was thus reported in the newspapers at the time. 'Although leading a life of retirement, I am not wholly unobservant of the roceedings relating to the condition, welfare, and rospects of our country. And when I saw around ne to-night, Gen. Brooke, and other old friends, I felt half inclined to ask for some nook or corner in the army, in which I might serve, to avenge the rongs done to my country. I have thought that might yet be able to capture or slay a Mexican. shall not be able to do so, however, this year, but hope that success may still crown our gallant arms, and the war terminate in an honorable peace.' To add yet more to the shame of America, this speech was delivered at the dinner of the Sons of New England, on the 22d of December, met to celerate the landing of the forefathers of New Eng-and on Plymouth rock. Poor men! in that puritanic blood of theirs, was there no tinge from the heart of the Pilgrims? Could they not, on that day, amid the feasting, the wine, and the revelry, amid the politicians and the generals, and the 'grea' applause,' could they not for a moment think of se cutcasts of the world who came in the name of Justice to found a State? Oh, no. How could they think of that? There stood one of the forest men of America, hoping to capture or slav a Mexican? the son of some woman that never injured him—who might go down, heart-broken and refusing to be comforted, in sorrow to her grave.

Alas—could he have known it—vain man, how but by some vulgar bullet of a nameless soldier, who fought for his country, her altars and her nomes, while the American volunteer fell inglorious and disgraced, a willing murderer, in that war so treacherous and so cruel. The father who had hoped to 'slay a Mexican,' shall find but sad consolution kissing the cold lips of his only son. Is Providence so 'inscrutable?' He who would He who would

eloquence, which so oft before had shaken every rt? Did he thunder in the Senate, and lighten all over the land, till wondering nations saw it from afar? Let us look at this. He had con-demned annexation. It struck a blow at the in-fluence of our institutions. Thank God, I did not slumber over that danger.'constitutional, unjust; 'a war of p etexts,' 'a presidential war;' the President's action was 'an im-peachable offence;' the Mexicans were weak, distracted, the prey of military tyrants. She has ment; and America is strong and united. In making war, the President had 'very much nulli-

field, navies are upon the sea. We believe that the government ought immediately, in an honorable and satisfactory manner, to bring the war to a conclusion, if possible. But while the war lasts, if possible. But while the war lasts, [this unjust and unconstitutional war,] while solders are on the land and seamen on the sea, upholding the flag of our country, you feel, and I feel, and every American feels, that they must be succoured and sustained. "They have done honor to the country to which they belong. Where can we look for such steadiness, calmness, bravery, and modesty, as in these volunieers! The most

try, and keep it-perhaps for ever. The glory which twenty millions of 'Anglo-Saxons' are likely to get from conquering the miserable population of Mexico, is glory in the wrong column, even when looked at with the unscrupulous eyes of a soldier. It seems surprising all men cannot see that such a glory is only a shame. One day the people must awaken. Justice will at last hold a stern reckoning with the memories of our famous

The following article from the Boston Courier, we have reason to believe, is from the pen of Charles Sumner, Esq., of this city.

HONOR TO JOHN GORHAM PALFREY. The feeling with which Mr. Palfrey's course in Congress was at first regarded by many persons, seems to be yielding rapidly to a caliner mood. Passion is subsiding. Reason is beginning to assert her control. With reason comes justice. And there are not a few now, who regret the intemperance of condemnation into which they were proposed by the unphasked periodices of here. plunged by the unchecked prejudices of party. It is pleasant to observe these changes, and especially to note the expressions of candor which flow from the better natures of men. It is not to be disguised, however, that there is still much difference of opinion. The politicians—the out-and-out thick and thin hacks of party—with some rare exceptions, condemn Mr. Palfrey. There are others, who, while regretting that he was not able to vote according to their convictions, yet confess their admiration of his firmness, and their gratitude for his miration of his firmness, and their gratitude for his high example of an unyielding devotion to the conviction of duty. T. ere are others still—particularly beyond the pressure of Boston opinions, who regard his course with unqualified approbation and confidence. In the present bull of disturbing passions, it may be proper to consider the character of his votes, in order to see how they should be insult regarded. justly regarded.

Justiv regarded.

The first was on the Speakership. Mr. Palfrey voted against Mr. Wibthrop. In doing some sacrificed the satisfaction, which he would doubtless have derived from aiding in the elevation of a son of Massachusetts, as well as a personal friend. The sentiment of State pride (a motive of very humble character) and of friendship were disregarded. And why? Briefly, for want of confidence in Mr. Winthrop on certain matters deemed to be of higher importance than any mere party success. Mr. Palfrey is earnestly opposed to the Mexican war. He knew that Mr. Wiuthrop had voted for the bill, by which it was recognised, and by which the dread powers of war were placed in the hands of the President. He knew that on the floor of Congress Mr Winthrop, had promised to vote supplies for the prosecution of the war, to obtain peace by the sword. He knew that, while many prominent Whigs had publicly regretted their support of the war, Mr. Winthrop had failed to relinquish his early error. In short, Mr. Palirey knew that Mr. Winthrop, unlike his colleagues of the Massachusetts delegation, was ranked in that anomalous body sometimes known as 'War Whigs.' Could an earnest and uncompromising opponent of the soon is he doomed to weep at the 'inscrutable Providence,' by which his own son, the dear one, lies slain in battle—not slain by A great statesman, materially the great issue of peace or war?

materially the great issue of peace or war?

But still further, Mr. Palfrey is opposed to the extension of slavery. He is also in favor of those 'peculiar' Massachusetts measures, which have been so often discussed in our commonwealth, and on which our Legislature has declared itself by most explicit resolutions, viz: the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the protection of Providence so 'inscrutable?' He who would deal death upon the sons of other men—shall he not feel it in his own home?

But the great champion of the north, that man of giant intellect which dwarfs his three competitors to littleness, himself perhaps unequalled among living men in magnificence of understanding—he has stood on Plymouth Rock, and his words which found a footing there, have gone as pilgrims to be found a footing there, have gone as pilgrims to be found a footing there, have gone as pilgrims to be forefathers of mighty deeds—at least in humbler in Congress, had inadequately represented the hesitated to grapple with the monster evil they were intended to reach. It was know that he had declared his unwillingness to make the extension of slavery a test question; and that by this very declaration, he had opened the door to insidious spirit of compromise. Mr. Palfrey d less felt that such a person would not wield the high powers of Speaker in a manner calculated to promote those measures which he regarded as of

ich paramount importance. In his views, Mr. Palfrey must have felt sustained by the opinions of the larger part of his constituents. He was selected with reference to his 'peculiar' sentiments on the war and slavery. It was through ment; and America is strong and united. In making war, the President had 'very much nullified an important provision of the constitution.'—Yet Mr. Webster could say, at Philadelphia, Dec. 2d, 1846:

'Nevertheless, war is noon us armies are in the ed him expressly to watch the two questions of the war and slavery—to be ever true, firm and inflexi-ble, on all matters by which these might be affected. Mr. Palfrey assumed his new duties, as is well known, with great reluctance, but with the determination to discharge them firmly, laboriously,

uprightly, without fear or favor, or hope of reward.

In voting against Mr. Winthrop, he declined to follow the dictation of party; but he testified his loyalty to his own convictions of duty, and to those sentiments which first commended him to his

can we look for such steadiness, calmness, bravery, and modesty, as in these volunteers! The most distinguished incident in the history of our country—of the good conduct of the milita—of new raised levies from amongst the people, is, perhaps, that of the battle of Bunker Hill.\* \* 1 might go further and say, that at Bunker Hill the newly raised levies and recruits sheltered themselves behind some temporary defences, but at Monterey the volunteers assailed a fortified city.

Nor was that all; but the day before, andressing a body of volunteers, misguided young men who had probably never considered the justice of the war, nor asked whether they were to fight for slawar, nor asked whether they were to fight for sla- by politicians, that many careful persons, not esvery or freedom-he could cheer and encourage pecially familiar with the exact state of things at them to fight in a war which he declared fillegal, Washington, have received it as true. It is, howthem to fight in a war which he declared 'illegal,' and threatened to impeach the President for beginning; could bid them go and uphold the stars of their country's banner!

Such was the conduct of that man on which nature has lavished so prodigally her gifts—a kingly intellect, a heart of noble make. In the Scate, what did he to end the war?—to 'impeach' the President? Nothing. So far as opposition to kingly intellect, a heart of noble make. In the President? Nothing. So far as opposition to the Wars is concerned, no mouse in the wall could have lain-stiller or more sang. All winter he sat in his seat busy—but with other things. The instigators of the invasion passed by and said: 'See, Webster is the friend of the war.' Had he not a son invested in that enterprise?

Such is the conduct of the four most eminent men of America. No one of them opposes the war. Does any one say a good word against the war is thought 'glorious,' and called 'patriotic,' men are bid to fight the war of their country. 'right or wrong.' How few remember that to fight of the enterprise, what does it amount to? Why, if the United States were to conquer all Mexico, viewed as a military exploit, the glory of the deed would be nothing. As well might the large guards of London claim glory, because they had chased a crowd of women from Billingsgate, and driven them up Ludgate hill. We make not doubt, that a private company for the conquest of Mexico, wiewed as a military exploit, the glory of the deed would be nothing. As well might the Horse-guards of London claim glory, because they had chased a crowd of women from Billingsgate, and driven them up Ludgate hill. We make not doubt, that a private company for the conquest of Mexico might be got up in Boston, which in two years' time would conquer the whole of that country the preferred—not Mr. Smith, but Mr. Winthrop. doubt, that a private company for the conquest of the chances of his own party were desperate—and Mexico might be got up in Boston, which in two ont of his own party he preferred—not Mr. Smith, years' time would conquer the whole of that cound but Mr. Winthrop.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS THE U. S. CONSTITUTION "A COVENANT WITH DEATH,

Tr 'Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave, trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sina; and thirdly, the exaction fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND PETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

## WHOLE NO. 887.

It might be added, however, that, even if the final success of a Whig candidate had been gered, (a conclusion which is denied,) yet Mr. Palfrey could hardly be asked to sacrifice his cherished convictions. He might justly say, 'I will support Whig candidates, so long as they represent my principles, and those of my constituents; but no longer.' And he might well inquire, if the greater good would not accrue to the cause of truth even by a solitary and unsuccessful maintenance of his principles, than by any surrender to the policy his principles, than by any surremer to the first of party, or the constraint of a regular nomination. The firm upholder of Truth, although he stands alone, awakens respect—oftentimes a sentimenakin to revereace. In ceasing to be a vulgar fraction of the process a unit, giving the tion of a party, he becomes a unil, giving 'the world assurance of a man.' A new influence attaches to his character and name, and his acts derive unwonted force from his peculiar, and, per-

rive inwonted force from his peculiar, and, per-haps, controlling position, From this survey it seems clear that Mr. Palfrey's vote against Mr. Winthrop does not afford any just ground for censure. Those who do not cordially approve it, cannot, with propriety, condemn the act then all the circumstances are considered which

are connected with it.

It has been said, however, that his vote in, favor of Mr. Campbell, a slaveholder, for clerk, was inconsistent with his opposition to Mr. Winthrop. This is a mistake. The clerk has no influence over the appointment of committees. He cannot in any way affect those two matters, the war and slavery, which Mr. Palfrey was especially charged by his constituents to watch. Mr. Palfrey has not subscribed to the dogma of the Liberty party, 'never to vote for a slaveholder.' His principle is, 'never to vote for a person who may interfere with his principles.' There is no reason, therefore, in this case, why he should not follow the lead of his party.

But his vote against the Whig candidate for post-

But his vote against the Whig candidate for post-master of the House, seems to have aroused more angry feelings than even that on the Speakership. Is it not strange? The office of post-master of the House is humble enough. Its salary is not large; its duties are irresponsible and petty. It is understood that Mr. Palfrey, when he became Secretary of our Commonwealth, determined for himself the rule of conduct, which guided him on this occasion. He declined to use his influence in this occasion. He declined to use his influence in dismissing from office under him any persons who were faithful in the discharge of their duties, merely on grounds of a difference of political opinions. This rule certainly commends itself to all, whose sense rule certainly commends itself to all, whose sense of justice is not entirely benumbed by party. It ought to win the applause especially of the Whigs, representing, as they profess, the better sentiments of the community, and sharply condemning that system which is maintained by the cohesive attraction of public plunder? It is proper, that, with a change of policy, as indicated by a change of parties, the important functionaries who may impress their peculiar opinions upon the country should be their peculiar opinions upon the country should be changed. But it is not just or proper that the humbler office-holders, who cannot in any way influence those matters on which parties hinge, should be driven with every political change from the duties to which they have just become accustomed, and, in this way perhaps be deprived of their daily bread! Party is tyrannical when it vis-its in this way the homes of the lowly and poor. It is as heartless as Herod nurdering 'the Inno-cents.' In refusing to aid in enforcing the decree of King Cancus against the faithful and humble officer of the House, who was well known to be de-pendant upon his place for the means of support of a large family, Mr. Palfrey acted in accord with his course on a former occasion at home, and we think in harmony with the feelings of all who do not subscribe to the savage sentiment, that 'to the victors belong the spoils.' For his single-handed opposition to the introduction of this principle the practice of the Whig party, he deserves our best thanks.

Who is there, after this review of Mr. Palfrey's course, that is ready to cast the first stone? It appears, that, on the three different occasions which with his former opinions and conduct-opinions and conduct especially sanctioned by his constitu-ents at the time of his election; that he acted under a high sense of duty, determined to be faithful to his conscience rather than to any behests of party; that, on one of the important questions, he was guided by his uncompromising opposition to the Mexican war and slavery; while, on another, he was filled with the determination of doing his duty to a humble office-holder, even at the cost of great personal displeasure towards himself. S ly, such an example is worthy of regard. It is calculated to arrest the earnest attention of the country. It may be the harbinger of a better period. when the egotism of party shall be controlled, and adherence to principles shall be regarded rather than the political elevation of men. Such an example is worthy of Massachusetts, nurse of the the true character of the country. brightest possessions, more precious far than all the distinctions of office, or the rewards of political success. Honor, then, to JOHN GORHAM PALFREY, and may his country learn to prize the virtue which is inseparable from his name.

# THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

An anonymous correspondent suggests to us the propriety of giving to Mr. Winthrop credit for his nomination of the Committee on the Territo-ries, that being one of those referred to by Mr. Palfrey, in his note. When our article the other day was written, we had not seen it. It stands

C. B. Smith, of Indians.
R. B. Cranston, of Rhode Island.
Julius Rockwell, of Massachusetts.
Daniel Gott, of New York.
Nathan Evans, of Ohio. James Thompson, of Pennsylvania Howell Cobb, of Georgia. J. E. Morse, of Louisiana. T. Pillsbury, of Texas.

The three slaveholders are Democrats, and Mr. Thompson, the fourth Democrat, abandoned the Wilmot Provise on the final vote last year. Whilst we are pleased to see Mr. Smith at the bead, and Mr. Rockwell still a member of this Committee, we regret not to find upon it a single firm, Wilmot Provise Democrat, or a single slaveholding

Whig.

Yet we agree with our correspondent, that it is the best thing Mr. Winthrop has done. We regret to say that the sight of the Committees has destroyed the little confidence we had left in the sincerity of Whig professions. For example, the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs have five slaveholders, being a majority upon each. The Ways and Means, only one man known to be against granting supplies. That on Foreign Affairs, not one publicly known to be for stopping the war, and at least two Whigs known to be against that course, enough, in short, to control the course of the Committee.

On the whole, we have only to repeat our gratifi-On the whole, we have only to repeat our gratin-cation that Mr. Palfrey did not enter into the ar-rangement. The Speaker has thought it proper to revenge himself by placing him on the most in-significant committee in the House, and Mr. Gid-dings, though one of the oldest members of the House, almost at the end of the Indian affairs, with three slaveholders, his juniors, before him. But we will not trust ourselves to express the senti-ment we entertain for such a course.

## CONGRESS

House of Representatives. The Speaker called the States for petitions. When he came to Ohio,

Mr. Giddings presented the petition of Joseph

Mr. giddings presented the petition of Joseph

eighteen others, of this city, sett forth that the slave trade is carried on to a considerable extent in the District of Columbia, and praying that the laws of Congress may be examined. He did not ask this body to act on the petition now, but that it be referred to the Come the Judiciary, to inquire into the constitution of the laws of this District on the subject. wished to be understood as moving to refer the petition to the committee on the Judiciary, to inquire into the constitutionality of the laws of Cor gress which are now in force, by which slaves are

The Speaker-The gentleman from Ohio pre sents a petition on the subject stated, and asks that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions. Will the gentleman be good enough to reduce his proposition to writing?

Mr. Jones of Tennessee—I move to by the petition on the table. ('Yes, there's where it ought

The Speaker-The paper is not endorsed.-

Read it, 'read!' 'read!')
Mr. Giddings—Well, I'll endorse it; that's soon one. (It was returned to him for that purpose.)

Mr. Gayle—I ask that the petition be endorsed before it is read.
The Speaker—The gentleman has a right to in

sist on the order of the House.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll—I would take the liberty to suggest that the petition described by the gentleman from Ohio seems to be abstract in its charact

The Speaker-Debate is not in order. Mr. Ingersoll—I rise to a question of order.—
The petition related to an abstract question.
The Speaker—The Chair is of opinion that a question of order cannot be raised on a subject of this kind. The House can decide the question now be-

Mr. Clingman-Has a motion been made to lay

Mr. Conginant—Los a positive resolution on the table?
The Speaker—The gentleman from Tennessee has made such motion; but it is not debatable.
Mr. Chingman—I was about to ask the gentleman from Tennessee to withdraw his motion, and think proper on the petition. I will vote against the instructions, of course.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi—Is the petition withdrawn? We understand so over this way.

The Speaker-It was withdrawn temporarily at it might be endorsed. The gentleman fro Ohio now presents the petition.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi-I ask for the

reading.
The Speaker—The endorsement will first be The Clerk read the endorsement, and then the

Mr. King of Georgia-Mr. Speaker-

The Speaker-It is moved to refer the petition Mr. Brodhend-I ask for a discussion of the

The Speaker-The question is on the motion to lay on the table.

The year and nays were taken, and the result

as-yens 97, navs 97—n tie.

The Speaker—The occupant of the chair ha

uniformly voted on the floor of the House, for the respectful consideration of all petitions respectfully presented, and therefore on this occasion be votes in the negative. The result is—yeas 97, mays 98. The motion to lay on the table is rejected

## From the New-York Tribune. NOTES AT THE SOUTH-SLAVE AUC

### TIONS AND SLAVERY EXTENSION. Extract from a private letter from a gentleman trav

elling at the South to his friend in this city :

I have seen some strange things in the way which have made me detest Slavery more than ever. We hear of slaves being sold, and might even see them, provided they are black, without a shudder, as we think of them as half brutalized negroes; but when we see, as 1 did, half a dozen girls from 16 to 22 years old, nearly white, with gris from 16 to 22 years on, nearly ame, with straight hair, evincing by their deportment as much refinement and sensibility as half the population of the North, the case is different. This I saw going down-the Alabama River. It made me feel absolutely sick—as I felt when I first saw a dozen with the cat-o'-nine tails administered on board of a ship.

Some of them were quite pretty, and sang fash-

ionable songs with much taste and feeling; they were all neatly dressed, and had rings and other jewelry. They were evidently petted house ser vants, and did not look as though they had ever done a day's hard work in their lives. They occupied a part of the cabin.

upied a part of the cubin.

Below, and belonging to the same man, were a
ozen poor fellows fastened to a long chain by a
and-cuff. These were common field-hands. dozen poor hand-cuff; s well as the girls, in Virginin and Maryland, and were being taken to Louisiana to be sold to the planters. Had the girls above mentioned been entirely white, I could not have been more disgusted.

A planter who travelled with us told me that in his section of country (North Alabama and West Georgia) the sight of mouldering mansions, stores, and other improvements, was most melancholy.— The wood had all been cut off, the fields cropped till they became worthless, no attempt being made to manure the land, and when the plantation was ruined, the planter moved with his slaves to new lands in Mississippi or Louisiana, and when these in their turn were exhausted, to Arkansas or Texas This is the legitimate result of Slavery. This ac ints for the desire of the South to procure new territory from Mexico, and establish Slavery in not, as they pretend, to establish a political balance, but to have a market for their slave population. Not merely the increase of the slaves is removed to the new lands, but the capital also, if I may so express myself, from which the increase

springs.
I believe Virginia and Maryland will show a smaller slave population at the next census than they did at the last. This, too, when large tracts of lands in these States are still lying uncultivated, thereby affording room for the 'domestic institution' to expand.

No State would consent to receive Slavery into its borders, if once a moderate white population was established : but the large and immed causes slave labor to be used at first, and the dark cloud sweeps over the State, the land a garden of Eden before it, and in its track desolation and ruin. it, and in its track desolution I go heart and soul for the Wilmot Proviso, Slavery could be confined to the limits it now occupies—I mean the particular plantations—in fifty years it would be extinct, as the land would long pefore that time run out, and the slaves be thereby rendered worthless. Besides this, the facility of their escape into the surrounding free territory would in itself lessen their value.

# LATE FROM ENGLAND. The British mail steam Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston on Tues-

Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston on Tues-day afternoon,—passage 17 days. The French steamer Union, about which much apprehension has existed here, is safe. She left Havre Nov. 24th, but was obliged to put back into Cherbourg, with six feet of water in her hold. Cotton and sugar have declined—the corn market has been steady— flour has somewhat advanced. Terrific gales have occurred on the coast of Great Britain, especially on the east coast of Scotland. Ireland continues in a wretched condition, cases of agrarian outrage every where multiplying.

NEW-YORK, 8 P. M. Dec. 30. Dreadful Steambout Disaster - Seventy Lives Lost Steamer A. N. Johnson, from Cincinnati to Wheel ing, exploded her boiler yesterday, near Maysvil nearly seventy persons and scalding many more, thirty of whom are not expected to live-boat burned to the water's edge. The boat had 160 pas-

The Niagara run into the Cleopatra, near Hurl Gate, this morning—the Cleopatra, near Hurl Gate, this morning—the Cleopatra was considerably damaged, and was towed back to the city.

Nearly one thousand persons are sick with the ship fever at the hospital on Staten Island.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY .- The main building the Clermont Phalanx, a Fourierite association lo-cated on the Ohio, about forty miles above Cincin-nati, was undermined during the late flood, and fell heap of ruins. Of about 30 persons taken refuge in it, supposing its strength sufficient to resist the flood, 17 perished.

# THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON, JANUARY 7, 1848

RESTORATION. In resuming the editorial pen, after so long an abness at the West, and the warm congratulations thirsting, as it were, for the blood of the aboliti which they have since offered on my recovery. Such demonstrations of affection and confidence and persecution on the part of the enemies of God and man. The earnest hope that I might survive this powerful attack of disease has been based on the expectation, that if my life should be spared. I would consecrate it anew to the cause of suffering humanity-to the overthrow of all forms of despotism, whether spiritual or corporeal-to the promotion of peace and liberty thronghout the world. That expectation I hope never to disappoint, It shall be to me a trumpet call to the field of moral conflict, inspiriting me to higher and better efforts to promote the welfare of my race-to reunite forever the broken ties of human brotherhood. It is extremely painful to be impotent in such a field, or absent be done! How swarm the foes of liberty and equality! How numerous are their banners, how exfrom it, even for an hour. How much remains to Over what continent, kingdom, people, or tribe, do they not hold mastery? What vigilance and determination, what energy and enterprise, do they not What resources, inventions, machinations, are theirs! They rule with a rod of iron. Though they cause human blood to flow like water, it does not satiate their appetite; though they have obtained universal conquest, they sigh for another world to subjugate. But—as sure as light is more pleasdarkness, and truth is stronger than falsehood-they are yet to be put to flight, and their reign of cruelty is to terminate. Their weapons are those of the coward, the spicide, the assassin such cannot always prosper. Their courage is only beastly : it has no moral quality : and in conflict with spiritual heroism, it quickly becomes pusillanimous. Their power is only an aggregation of selfdestructive materials, and constantly exposed to ponteneous combustion. One brave, disinterested, orld wide spirit, whose faith is an eternity of steadfastness, and whose love is God-inspired, can carry dismay through all their ranks. It is only for 'the sacramental host of God's elect to be up and doing. in a spirit worthy of their cause and profession, to usher in that glorious day when the great human family, now isolated and hostile,

Like kindred drops, shall mingle into one."

Having been so long out of the conflict, some time must clapse before I can wear my armor easily, Again. The formation of the Non-Resistance Soand vigorously wield the weapons of Reform. I still feel, both mentally and physically, the effects of Anti-Slavery movement. It excited universal conmy recent illness, and must proceed in my labors tempt, and was assailed by every shaft of ridicule ith much circumspection, lest by too great men- For one to be a 'Garrisonian' abolitionist was bad tal excitement, a relapse ensue, and my last con- enough; but to be a non-resistant was altogether dition be worse than the first. Asking the indul- intolerable. Mr. Quiscy might have avoided the gence of all who feel an interest in the character of odium of being a member of the Non-Resistance So the Liberator, and who desire to see it kept 'a terror ciety; his anti-clavery obligations did not require to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well,' I this new martyrdom; he could at least have taken shall aim to infuse into its columns noble thoughts, a non-committal course in regard to it. Moreover, great sentiments, and glorious conceptions, such as he was a lawver-yes, and also a justice of the the teeming mind of awakened Humanity may peace; and non-resistance would strip him of his place within my reach.

## EDMUND OUINCY.

My next duty is, to acknowledge my deep indebtdness to Mr. Quixcy, for the very able and faithful manner in which he has edited the Liberator for the last five months. Through his solicitude for my complete restoration to health, and his desire to afford me simple time to effect this desirable object, I tily that he gave in his adhesion to them (for there ford me ample time to effect this desirable object, I have had a generous respite from editorial care and labor, since my return home—though most anxious to relieve him at an earlier date, from the burden he so cheerfully assumed. This is the third time he has enabled me to respond, by my personal presence, to love which is the 'fulfilling of the law,' the earnest call of anti-slavery friends abroad. Dur- works no ill even to the most criminal of wronging my absence on a tour through Western New York in the fall of 1842, and a protracted illness his judgment was convinced, he conferred not with which was the consequence of my unremitted la. flesh and blood, but made himself one with the debors at that time-and also while I was absent on an spised non-resistants-and most ably, as the princianti slavery mission to England last year-in addi- pal editor of 'THE Nos-RESISTANT,' did he vindicate tion to his recent valuable services he generously the position and object of the Society. volunteered to occupy the editorial chair of the Lib. But did he carry out his principles? He was a erator, without asking, expecting or receiving a far- lawyer-did he abandon the profession? Yes. He thing, by way of pecuniary compensation, for an was a justice of the peace-did he give up his comamount of labor that could not have been secured, it the ordinary course of business, for several hundreds of dollars. Had it not been for this rare devo- bly saidtion to the cause of enslaved humanity, on his part, 1 am induced to take this course, for I could not have gone on my missions to England, New York, and Ohio; for I had not the means to hire any one to fill my vacant post. For whatever public peace, which necessarily involve the assump-

self!-so virulently hated and so vulgarly assailed by taking the oaths of allegiance to the Anti-Christian Constitutions of this State and of the United by the betrayers of the anti-slavery enterprise, as EDMUND QUINCY. They perceive in him the most thorough detestation of knavery-an absolute regard for integrity of character—a sagacity, amounting to intuition, in the detection of hypocrisy and cant—a spirit that can neither be flattered nor intimidated into a compromise of principle—an ability public abjuration of all allegiance under which I and willingness to unmask imposture, such as few in this age possess - and a sublime elevation of soul above that fear, ay, and that favor of man, ' which Co bringeth a snare.' Hence their torment at his pres- allegiance which I may at any time have acknowlmerited strokes inflicted with his satirical lash!

Not one of them does he allow to go 'unwhipt of justice.' No marvel that they resort to the vocabulary of Billingsgate to express their contempt and Is such a man to be sneered at as 'aristocratic. hatred of him. No higher honor could be covet, incapable of doing a noble act, or appreciating a than this outpouring of their malignity. Poor, lowminded traducers! conscious of their own baseness, sublime example-and by no others. and unable to cope with him in the field of moral integrity, they can only rail at him as one who is an aristocrat' (!) by birth, and who ought to be scouted but among all who have borne the name, none debecause he is the son of so highly honored a man as serves to be held in more grateful remembrance by Josian Quincy, the late President of Harvard Uni- posterity than that of EDNUND QUINCY.

versity. Among the many individuals who have esponsed the cause of the despised black man in this country, there is no one, to my knowledge, who has given Hall closed on the evening of new year's day, its evidence of greater moral courage and disinterest- receipts amounting to about FOUR THOUSAND, edness-greater fidelity and devotion-than En- FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with a large amount MUND QUINCY. Considering his education, family of valuable articles remaining unsold. Considering prospects, the circle in which he moved, the power- the unusual pressure in the money market, the sum ful conservative influences with which he was sur- realized is unexpectedly large, though far from be rounded, the strong inducements he had to stand ing what the immediate necessities of our cause realoof from companionship with the 'ultraists' of the quire. The Bazzar, as usual, was largely indebted day, and to give unlimited indulgence to his natural to the unwearied friends of the slave across the Atmore in the cause, or shown more real independence, butions were generous and valuable, and excited or displayed greater heroism of soul, than himself. the admiration of the thousands who visited the hall It is under such circumstances that prodigies are In no way can they more effectually aid the suffer made-and he is conspicuously of that class. Few, ing masses in their own country, and on the very few can comprehend how difficult it must have continent; for the existence of slavery in this re been for one, thus situated, openly to take his place public is the great obstacle to the progress of freeby the side of those who were every where branded dom throughout the world, making democracy a bymalignant public eye fastened upon him, to the low- form of despotism that exists. Next week, probably est depth of human degradation, in his sympathy for we shall be able to lay before our readers, a graphthe imbruted slave-to forsake father and mother ic delineation of the Bazaar and it seenes, from the and brother and sister, and peril 'houses and lands' pen of Mrs. M. W. CHAPHAN. During its contin-

the anti-slavery cause; neither did he come in at and cannot fail to give a mighty impulse to the anti-the eleventh hour-for that hour has at last come, alarery movement.

And while exp though every man who shall faithfully labor the remainder of the day shall be entitled to his penny. sence from my post, my first duty is to express to my numerous friends, on both sides of the Atlantic, the deep gratitude of my heart for the lively solicitude which they manifested during my severe illists-when Boston, refined, enlightened, benevolent Boston, was forever disgraced in history by the lawwould more than counterbalance a century of abuse less conduct of five thousand gentlemen of property and standing,' on which it is not necessary here to dilate-it was at such a crisis, the mind of Mr. Quincy was aroused to the investigation of the subject of slavery, and the principles of the abolition ists. Unmoved by popular clamor, uninfluenced by family ties, unterrified by the certainty of losing 'caste,'-having satisfied his judgment and conscience in the premises, -he boldly avowed himself to be an abolitionist of the most 'ultra' stamp, the the glad associate of men who were without reputation, for bleeding Humanity's sake ! It was a truly sublime act-a glorious schievement. Since that hour, the anti-slavery cause has passed through many vicissitudes-had many extraordinary phases tended their ranks, how malevolent their purposes! tered in his course, or swerved one hair's-breadth from the straight line of uncompromising abolitionism. His integrity is without spot or blemish-his courage equal to any amergency-his vigilance in the detection of danger to the cause, through the cowardice of some, and the time-serving spirit of others, sleepless and unwearied-his readiness to meet the highest requirements of anti-slavery duty

' good name and fame '-in a popular sense-most certainly he would not thus have identified himself with 'a sect every where spoken against.' If he had had any disposition to espouse the side of 'respectability,' (the term is here used comparatively,) be would have abandoned the American Anti-Slavery Society in its great extremity, in the memorable year '40, in company with James G. Birney, Arthur and Lewis Tappan, and nearly all that had any wealth or ' respectability ' left, and made himself conspicuous among the titled personages, both divine and human, who organised the pompous American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.' But he chose rather to suffer affiction with the common people'-the true friends of the slave-who remained faithful in their adherence to the Society. than to enjoy the honors which such an apostacy would surely have secured to him-at least ' for season.'

ciety almost entirely removed the curse from the profession and his office! How, then, did he be have? Did he think of preferment, station, popularity, and turn away from a candid examination of the principles and doctrines of the Non-Resistance Society? No. Startling as was the enunciation of those principles, and novel as was the proclamation of those doctrines, he cared to grapple with them, doers,-the most bitter of enemies! But as soon

benefit, therefore, that may have accrued to the anti-slavery cause in consequence of these missions, the credit is largely due to him.

Perhaps there is no one—I will not except my
this act to absolve myself from the gain, I wish by this act to absolve myself from the guilt I incurred the action of the right on the part of the community, delegated to me, of taking human life; which assumption, whether made by individuals or nations, I believe to be a sin against God. Again, I wish by this act to absolve myself from the guilt I incurred the action of the right on the part of the community, delegated to me, of taking human life; which assumption, whether made by individuals or nations, I believe to be a sin against God. Again, I wish by States, at the time I accepted the office. Though I hold an outh of allegiance to any government, founded on the right of taking life at its discret on, may have laid myself to any existing human govern ment. I do, thereway, as Chief Magistrate God, and before you, as Chief Magistrate ment. I do, therefore, in the presence of Almi God, and before you, as Chief Magistrate of

The name of Quiscy is an honored one in the history of the old Bay State, from an early period ;

The magnificent Anti-Slavery Bazaar at Fancuil for literary pursuits, no man has sacrificed lantic, for its brilliancy and success. Their contri fanatics and incendiaries'-to go down, with a word and a reproach, and countenancing every other in prospect, for the sake of a class too ignorant to uance, pertinent and eloquent addresses were deliv-

erished to offer the slightest compensation, and to feebly befriended to make the advocacy of their arker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Foster, Thomas T. Stone, E. H. Chapin, Samuel May, Jr., and War-your righteensly exercised authority must have had

SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Ant lavery Society will be held in Boston on WEDNESav and THURSDAY, January 26th and 27th, comnencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Its members and friends, and all who feel an interest in the paramount question of American Slavery, are strongly urged to give their attendance. If, in the eventful history of this country, there ever was a time for nose who profess to be the friends of Freedom, to rally promptly and openly under her banner, and to grudge nothing of time or money in the vindication f her sacred cause, that time is assuredly the pres ent. The great question of DISUNION-of a withdrawal of the Free from the Slave States-will be prominent in the discussions of the meeting .-The motte of every Christian and Patriot should be NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

FRANCIS JACKSON, Pres't. EDMUND QUINCY, Sec'y.

WINDHAM COUNTY (CONN.) A.S. SOCIETY. It is understood that this Society will hold a Quarterly Meeting at Willimantic, on Tuesday, Jan. Anti-Shvery Society of the city of Cork. The grat-18th. Henry C. Wright and John M. Spear will be ification I feel upon this occasion is, if possible, inwith particulars, should be sent for next paper.]

47 Henry C. Wright will speak in Brooklyn, Conn., in the meeting-house of the First Ecclesi- proval of the manner I discharged the (often critiastical Society, on Sunday, Jan. 16th.

TT TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. The Financial Committee of the Liberator are gratified in being able to announce to its patrons and friends, that, in consequence of the receipts of the past year more nearly covering the expenditures than was anticipated, they have concluded to make another year's experiment in keeping the paper at the reduced price of \$2 00 per annum, in advance, instead of raising it to its former price of \$2 50 in advance. All payments made within three menths from the time of subscribing will be considered as in advance; but if payment be delayed beyond that period, \$2 50 will be invariably exacted for the year.

FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING. EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK. WENDELL PHILLIPS. Financial Committe.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR JOHN B. COLTHURST. It is with great pleasure that we lay before the readers of the Liberator, the following document, transmitted for publication by the estimable Secretary of the Cork Anti-Slavery Society. This sweep slavery from the face of tribute to the worth and eminent services of Major with the Society, in branding the West India immivisionary. We have not yet completed our extracts from his extremely valuable and highly interesting Journal, kept by him as Special Magistrate during the apprenticeship experiment in the West Indies.

CORK, 11th Nov. 1847. Sin :- I enclose you an Address, adopted by the Anti-Slavery Society of Cork, to Major Coltness, onics, under the sanction of Government, both from and his reply. We intend to publish them here. I avail myself of this opportunity of sending them to you for insertion in the 'Liberator.'

Yours, with the utmost respect, RALPH VARIAN.

WM LIOND GARRISON

# CORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At the quarterly meeting of the members, held Cork, in the Chair, an Address to Major J. B. Corr. ing classes in these Colonies, from the retirement of HURST was unanimously voted. A deputation was many females from the field to attend to their doappointed to present it:—Messrs. Richard Dowden, William Martin, John Gibbs, Henry Haycroft, accordingly waited on Major Collinust, at the following calculation—that if the planters accommodated theoretics are the statement of his residence, Dripsey Castle, Coachford, where they were most kindly and hospitably entertained. combated their prejudices, treated the emancipated to the friends of Abolition generally, that the Cork Anti-Slavery Society here present it to the public, together with the Address.

ADDRESS TO MAJOR J. B. COLTHURST.

Sin :- We, the members of the Cork Anti-Slavery Society, desire to express our appreciation of your truly benevolent labors during the memorable horses for agricultural purposes, attended by one British West India Islands.

We beg to tender you our grateful acknowledgments for those faithful services which you rendered to oppressed humanity; and also our heartfelt ago, on this important subject, entitled, 'Not an adsympathy in the illness from which you now suffer, ditional Laborer wanted in Jamaica.' On this occacontracted during the performance of those arduous

ing that even now, when, at an immense expense to the British people, slavery has ceased in those character to the planters, they still desire to exercise an oppressive rule over the freed Africans .-Against awarding the grant to the planters for the liberation of their slaves, we, at the time, as an manely in a freed state, might be had as cheaply as they will abandon the project, even without the in during their enslaved condition-we now find that terference of Government. the planters have prevailed on the British Govern- You are fully aware, gentlemen, of the constant at the public expense. A large portion of the ex- whenever any circumstaces occurred which they pense of their transmission, the freed Africans have pleased to consider injurious to those interests had to bear, though they are manifestly intro. These complaints have poured in upon the Governduced to compete with their labor, and if possible ment, with little intermission, for about half a cenrender it valueless. This iniquitous immigration tury, and become an incessant source of embarrass cheme is carried on, not from any real want of la- ment and difficulty to every successive Secretary borers in the colonies, but from the dislike of the of State for the Colonies, within my recollection planters to treat the freed Africans with justice, and both during slavery, and since it was abolished. It from the will to exercise over them despotic influ short, gentlemen, wherever slavery exists, or where

Africans have to bear, the advantages taken of them that it will take an age of training in a free system in all commercial transactions by the planters, and to convince Flave-owners what their real interests the evident desire of the latter to keep them in a are; and perhaps in no instance upon record permanently inferior and degraded position, all show have they overlooked those interests so completely the demoralizing influence of the slave system upon as in the pertinacity with which they have pursued the slaveholders, the destitution of every feeling of the immigration scheme.

of en Burton. Altogether, it was a thrilling occasion, at the time and under the circumstances in which i

GENTLEMEN:

And while expressing our conviction that you ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU- of justice to the slave, during the working of the emancipation act, we would also express our sens of happiness in the fact, that those honorable and indefatigable efforts are now made available in the cause of three millions of our oppressed fellow creatures-chained in a land of boasted freedomthe Republic of the United States of America-by the publication of the record of those efforts in The Liberator, published by Wn. LLOYD GARRI son, and in the National Anti-Slavery Standard the official organ of the American Anti-Slavery So ciety; as well as by the publication in these and other papers of extracts from your valuable Journal, calculated to place the negro character in a just light before the world.

Signed on behalf of the Society, ANDREW F. ROCHE, Mayor, Chairman. RALPH VARIAN, Secretary.

'I sincerely thank you for the kind and flatterin address you have presented me with, and unanimonsly voted at the last general meeting of the present, and a highly interesting meeting is expect- creased by the respectability of the gentlemen who We trust that Windham County will make a kindly undertook to present it; and I trust the good report of itself that day. [An official notice, members of the Anti-Slavery Society of Cork will give me credit, when I assure them that I highly estimate this mark of their confidence, and their apcal) duties of Special and Police Magistrate in the West Indies, during the memorable transition from slavery to freedom.

I have, gentlemen, for above thirty years of my life, devoted much of my time to the serious co sideration of the institution of slavery; and from often witnessing on the snot the manifold evils and abominations of this odious system. I feel bound to declare, that no language, however strong, is competent to describe its accumulated horrors. This assertion, you will readily admit, has been fully borne out by the unanswerable facts disclose through the deep interest taken in the cause of abo lition by the various Anti-Slavery Societies to elicit the truth was well as by the evidence (upon oath) repeatedly produced before Select Committees of both Houses of Parliament. Gentlemen, deeply and conscientiously interested

as you are, in so just and noble a cause as the general abolition of slavery throughout the world, permit me to offer you my most sincere congratulation on the triumphant success already attending this ereat Christian movement. For, if ever there was a grand effort made for the temporal and eternal benefit of the human race, which was entirely exempt from political or party feelings, it is the effort to the earth, because this vile institution is opposed, in all its bearing and consequences, to the will and words of God, committee is creditable both to his heart and head. Most cordiallyy do we agree with him, and also so mercifully and strictly enjoined by our blessed Redeemer himself, for the peace here, and ultimate gration scheme as absurd and ruineus, ernel and happiness of all mankind. The abolition cause, ity, and steadily and fearlessly maintained, places itself in a position which may defy all opposition. I will now say a few words to you on some of the

most important, perhaps, is the allusion to the introduction of immigrants into the West India Col-Africa and India. This subject I have long reflected on, and, from an early knowledge that it was the intention of the planters to carry this point at all hazards, I took care to obtain, (on the spot, and since my return home,) from every accessible public record, as well as from other sources of information, facts bearing upon this question, and to discover whether, under a free system of labor, there t Lloyd's Hotel, on the morning of Tuesday, the would be a scarcity of hands. After making every 5th of October, 1847, Andrew F. Roche, Mayor of fair deduction from the actual number of the labor slaves with fair consideration, and spiritedly introments of approved construction, there would not be the most remote necessity of introducing a single immigrant. I make this assertion with some confidence, first, because I have had the experience of FROM THE CORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCInearly forty years. Secondly, I am supported by the opinions of many intelligent writers on tropical agriculture, for the last fifty years. Thirdly, because no doubt exists that a single pair of good period of transition from slavery to freedom, in the sturdy man and boy, can easily perform the work of thirty negroes, under the old and miserable scattering system of the hand hoes. The late excellent sion, I had the pleasure of a correspondence with We are the more impressed with the value of the of the conclusions I have arrived at, and was anxservices which you rendered to the negro population, during your years of office as Special Magis-formation. Alas! gentlemen, I fear this unhappy immigration scheme is mixed up with the bitter fre ings consequent upon lost authority, and the late islands, under circumstances of the most favorable possession of irresponsible power. How true, then, are the following lines !-

'Forgiveness to the injured does belong-They ne'er forgive us who have done the The introduction of immigrants into our Cole Anti-Slavery Society, having the future welfare of nies has already produced such a mass of evil, that the slaves at heart, protested, petitioning the British I and convinced the Government, ere long, will con-Legislature, pleading that if compensation were to sider it their duty to interfere. Before, however be awarded, it should be given to the eight hundred they can do so, it will be necessary respectfully to thousand human beings, who for centuries had bring under their notice, such a body of facts as will been deprived of the rights and liberties of men, and urging that the extravagant expectations of the planters would only be increased by yielding to their as genuine; for, wherever slavery has existed, the unjust demands. And this anticipation has been minds of men are prone to exaggeration, and perhaps realized. For although they received twenty mil- unintentionally perverting the truth. I have little lions of money for what should be no loss to them \_ doubt, however, that the evil effects of immigration as the labor of the Africans, if treated justly and hu. will be so severely felt by the planters themselves,

ment to introduce into the West Indies, from the and often repeated complaints of the West India coast of Africa and from the East Indies, laborers body, stating the ruin their interests were suffering ever it may be abolished, its evil influence contin These things, together with the burdens the freed ues to derange the minds of men to such a degree

I have already stated to you my conviction, that the introduction of immigrants into our West India Colonies was entirely unnecessary; and as a con vincing proof that I am justified in this opinion, I will read to you a few extracts from the evidence, upon oath, taken a short time ago, by a committee appointed to inquire into the agricultural interests of the island of Jamaica, and other purposes :-Examination on oath of Grones Price, of the Parish of St. John.

Q. 'Is there, in your district, such a deficiency of population as to render immigration desirable, having reference to the present agricultural wants of the country, and the probable cost of such im-A. 'I should extremely regret to have any for

eign addition made to our population, except, perhaps, some skilled agriculturists. There is not sufficient capital for the labor already in the comtry. I come to that conclusion from the general admission of the defects in our planning and manufacturing system. I have visited many estates, and have never seen one which the indiand have never seen one which the judicies investment of capital and management of the labor on it, or in its neighborhood, might not be worked on it, or in its neighbornood, might not be worked to its fullest extent. This refers particularly to the plantain garden district, and St. Dorothy?

Q. If immigration be desirable, what description of immigrants would you deem best adapted

to this country?!

A. 'The few Canadian or Virginian immigrants that I have seen here, have understood well the us of agricultural implements. I would object to an

'In the event of the duties on free Q. 'In the event of the dames on free grown and slave grown produce being equalized, is it probable, or possible, that this island could compete with slayeholding countries, if we have to depend, to any considerable extent, for our supply of labor on coolie immigration—with the understanding that such supply of labor would require to be supply of the countries. It is the supply of the countries renewed every five years, by fresh importations, involving the periodical cost of transport and retransport of laborers?

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transport of laborers?

A. 'I am' of opinion that this country would more likely be able to compete with slaveholding countries without immigration, than with it, it we can successfully example with slave grown sugar, it must be by our superior intelligence an capital, I think the mere existence in this cour capital, I think the machine to the by machiner, of a very great foreign population, and a very low rate of wages, would only retard our ability to compete with slaveholding countries, and would retard any progress in the intelligence of our peo-

Q. 'Have any improvements been made on the

former mode of cultivation?'
A. 'The principal improvements on the Worthy
Park estate has been planting cause at greater distances—say, six feet each way—which have been productive of better results as regards the quality the cane in the manual labor.'

Q. 'As far as your general knowledge of the

country extends, do you ascribe the failure of crops, of late years, to any, and which, of the following causes—to wit, actual deficiency of available labor, adverse seasons, want of proper prangements to neet the change from slavery to freedom, or a want of capital to carry on labor efficiently?\(^1\)

A. 'I should attribute it solely to the want of capital to carry on cultivation efficiently. If, im-

mediately after emancipation, a certain proportion of the compensation money, which was withdrawn totally from the country, had been fixed in permanent improvements, such as irrigation—to provide proper machinery as a substitute for the labor which was withdrawn—and money had been provided for the payment of the lab vided for the payment of the laborers, the failure of the crops referred to would not have taken Q. 'Are you of opinion, that the prospects of

the planters are improving, or otherwise?

A. Improving certainty, and the value of property rapidly increasing. In the case of the Worthy Park Estate, for which £10,000, with £26,000 charges, was paid in 1839, £30,000 was refused for the MOIETY of it, unless paid by the 1st of January, 1846, with £26,000 charges. points introduced in the Address. The first, and

Q. 'Is the relative value of other estates on an

cquality with Worthy Park 2.

A. I should certainly say, that the value of all sugar estates is trebled, as compared to what it was immediately after emmerpation. I do not mean to say, they are of this value, without the possession of capital; but, by good management, estates which have been lately sold for £5000 and £6000, would bring in amounts averaging incomes from £2000 to £3000.

Q. 'Do you know that the Bog Estate, in St. lames, was sold for £2000, which was valued during slavery at £25,000?

ing stavery at £25,000?'
A. 'Yes—but I do not know its capabilities.
The mere fact of this property selling for a small amount here, does not show that its real value had been paid. The capabilities of estates here are source-

Now, then, gentlemen, what think you of the out lay of the West India body for importation of hordes of immigrant laborers? Is it not plain, from the evence of Mr. Price, a member of that body himselfa man of intelligence and character, and the owner of large property.-that the immigration scheme is entirely unnecessary ? Nay, more-that its effects, generally, are likely to be most injurious to the in terests of Jamaica? This evidence of Mr. Price is fully sustained by the testimony of Smith and others, all agreeing that the real want is that of capital, skill and economy in its expenditures, general attention and application to business, and the spirited introduction of approved machinery, to economise manual labor. It would be a waste of time and words to pursue this subject further than to observe, that it is the duty of all men, anxious to maintain the interest and honor of England, to denoance a project proved to be unnecessary, and pregnant with all evil.

On the subject of compensation to the planters for the loss of their property in slaves, I shall make but one or two observations. We are all aware that, at the time this point was in discussion, the true nature of this terrible institution was not so well understood as at present. It was then considered generally, by the British people, that as Slavery was acknowledged by the laws of the land, in all fairness compensation should be given; and the nation, under this impression, munificently appropriated twenty millions of their money. Since that time, however, the people at large are better informed. The consequence has been, that the abolition of slavery in British India has been effected without the expenditure of a shilling; and so it will and ought to be effected, in every country defiled by its presence. Slave-owners, holding men as property, daringly assume the prerogative of God. Man is the proper ty of the Almighty alone. They are, therefore, not entitled to receive compensation for what does not belong to them.

I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have lately had an interesting correspondence with Mr. Ww. LLOYD GARRISON of Boston, the fearless advocate of abolition in the United States. He has been so obliging as to consider extracts from the private journal kept by me in the West Indies, during the transition period, of sufficient importance to insert in his excellent journal, The Liberator. This journal was kindly forwarded to him by your Secretary, Mr. Varian, through Mr. Webb of Dublin. I have watched with great pleasure, for a considerable time, Mr. Garrison's devoted exertions in the abolition cause, and I sincerely congratulate you upon the success attending his distinguished ef-

Gentlemen, permit me again to thank you for the trouble you have taken to present me with the Address, and the honor it conters upon me I highly ap-J. B. COLTHURST.

# WORCESTEB COUNTY SOUTH.

The members and friends of the Worcester County South Anti-Slavery Society are requested to notice the call for the annual meeting in another column. We hope to see a full delegation, from all parts of the County. Subjects of the deepest important and interest will come before the meeting. names of several speakers will be given in next

REV. STEPHEN GLOUCESTER.

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Thanks to our faithful and attentive corre andent in Edinburgh, for exposing the base and treacherou conduct of this clerical Arnold with a hard skin. Our colored friends in Philadelphia and elsewhere, will please keep their eye on this shameless betrayer of their sacred cause.

EDISBURGH, (Scotland,) Nov. 29, 1847.

DEAR FRIEND :-DEAR PRIERRY !the Liberators did not reach me in time to return an mediate reply to the charge of falsehood, with which I stand impeached by Donald McGregor, in his letter to the trustees of S. Gloucester's church My answer to the accusation is, that the authorite on which I made the statement is only, that I shall not dishonor by doubting; so 1 still keep to former assertion, namely, that Gloucester did, Begg's church, denounce the abolitionists by me. My informant is an office-bearer in the Free He was one of the originators or the Free Church Anti-Slavery Society; he has sacrificed money, time, and business to the anti-slavery cause; and I think it would be very imprudent in me, for the sake of falsifying the assertions of any Donald McGregor, to publish his name, and thus heighten the fierceness of the persecution, that his noble senments have already drawn down upon him.

But, granting that my statement was false, the simission would not, in any way, prove Stephen Gloucester's conduct to have been right. The statements of the printed organs of the Free Church aford ample evidence of his pro-slavery conduct in Scotland. Along with this letter, I forward a copy of the Free Church Magazine for November, 1647, containing additional proof of the base behavior of this excellent and eloquent Presbyterian ministef of color ; in an article headed 'H. C. Wright,' and referring, most opportunely, to H. C. W's doings in Philadelphia, with regard to Stephen Glou-

Mr. Gloucester had preached repeatedly in Free Church pulpits; and had, moreover, taken the op-Church purplies, and the connection with the portunity of repudiating any connection with the partunity of repudiating any connection with the fad-northed and infidel abolitionism, with a storm of gal-northed and been visited. He had been a slave uself, he said, and his heart yearned for the debery of his brethren, but on that very account, he sowned the men, wife, by their violence and unnableness, were but rivetting their chains.'

hope you will give the entire paragraph a place in the 'Refuge.' The sentiments would do honor to the pages of the New-York ' Subterranean.'

Let me now tell you something about S. Glous ersler's friend, the Reverend Mr. Begg. This latter aviac, on Thursday, May 28th, 1846, delivered a speech in the Free Church General Assembly. Towards the conclusion of that speech, he said-(1 guote from the 'Witness' of the Saturday follow

I think, however, I am bound, in this place, to take along with Dr. Cunningham, my fair share of use, along responsibility in holding intercourse with these American Christians; and I say that the representations made by Dr. Cunningham in reference to a certain class of men who are at present endeavor-ing to convulse this community, and to pour con-tempt on the Free Church, although I hope and behere with little success—(cheers)—I say the representations which Dr. Cunningham made of these en, and of their real standing in America, was thoroughly correct. (Great cheering.) These are not the men who have promoted the abolition of davery on the other side of the Atlantic. (Hear,

I need hardly mention, that he referred to Thompson, Wright, Buffum & Co., as they are meetingly styled by the enemy. Dr. Cunningham's representations of the abolitionists are well known to von- Infidels, ' Socialists, &c.

The Bible, says .Garrison, is right agin' Slav ry-Of one blood the white and the black man we The Apostles, says he, didn't fellowship knavery, Nor counted man-stealing a true Christian's trade

But D. D. Cunningham, he Says Anti-Slav'ry's the Devil's idee.

One more quotation from Begg's speech. A little further on he says-

We will not send back the money! (Tremen dons cheering.) We will not send back-(renewed cheers )—one farthing of the money. (Reiternted cheers)—The money is not the worst thing that has come across the Atlantic. (Laughter and applace.) If I had the choice of what I would send had, I, as a friend of the slave, would send, and at right speedily, something else than the mone one of the Christian men of America, the true finals of the slave, who, actuated by Christian principle, would speak like Christian men, and who ale the word of God for their guide. (Cheers.')

Begg, no doubt, would bring over some Cox, or Olia, or Smythe, who would preach from the gospel preording to George McDuffie, and blasphemously tell their hearers that it was the revealed will of Goo Venly, the meeting of Gloucester and Begg must have been a 'refreshing' one. Sweet must have een the 'seasons' they enjoyed; and as the Free Church Divine listened to the denunciations of the 'eloquent and excellent ' Stephen, (for Begg was in his own church on the occasion,) all unconscious-17, selently, must his heart have exclaimed- God, think thee that I am not as other men are-Abobliomets, enemies of oppression, haters of injustice,

treven as this Garrison '! flui, thanks be to God, such men as these are not he hope of the world. The decree hath gone forth from the Eternal, and humanity hath scattered the watence, SLAVERY SHALL PERISH, -persh, spite of all the efforts of tyrant Priests and Ruis to support it. And, as in ancient time, when bands of Greece were surrounded by the hosts al Persia, a hero stood forth to deliver them, and so hed were the shouts of 'A Saviour ! a Saviour ! hat the birds in their flight, awe-struck, dropped tora; so shall it be in coming time, that the cry of Emancipation ' shall break forth from America and lada, from wherever a slave has clanked the fetter and groused under the lash; and methinks the anhis of heaven, catching the sound, shall descend to earth, and mingle their heaven-taught voices in the luanna-song of Freedom.

Yours for freedom RICHARD THURROW.

P.S. This is written in haste. More of Begg in Algiure letter.

A CARD.

The undersigned takes this method of returning sincere thanks to his ever remembered and kind heads in Leominster, Ms. for an acceptable donsbee in remembrance of past labors for Humauity in that place. Of more value than much fine gold is thich of friendship from kindred spirits, and esrecally so when it comes in the hour of need and detion. Heaven bless the donors, and keep them a the path trod by those who came to preach deserance to the captive.' As they desire, I hope son to be with them to advocate the cause of truth and nighteousness.

For the information of my friends in L., and othtis, I would state, that the calamity which has in a reat measure deprived me of the use of my hands in proved to be the result of severe and repeated Macha of lead cholic, occasioned by the use of waet passing through lead pipe. Let this be a caution a those who are not careful to remove, before drink as the water which may have remained in their bles, and especially let those who are blessed with the backet, the old oaken bucket, the moss covthe bucket, the iron bound bucket which hangs in he well, never exchange it for a substance so noons as lead. GEO. W. STACY. Milford, Dec. 28, 1847.

HENRY WATSON.

The fugitive slave whose name heads this article, has recently, in two of our churches in this city, (Roger Williams and Fountain street Wesleyan.) told the story of his wrongs, and given his auditors a description of American slavery in some of the slave States, which we had not heard before from any fogitive. He lived on plantations and in cities any fugitive. He lived on plantations and in cities

is a modest, unassuming man, and the friends here observe with pleasure that he is possessed of a good spirit, it is hoped that the Abolitionists in the towns and villages where he may go, will assist him in his endeavors to spread the truth in regard to this sum of all villanies, American chattel Slavery.

Providence, R. I. Dec. 20. S. W. W.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Of Money received from Dec. 1, 1847, to Jan. 1, 1848. From Weymouth Female A. S. S., to redeem

pledge,
From do. do. do. do. donation,
Collections by S. May, Jr., Gen. Agent:—
At evening session at S. Weymouth Quarterly meeting,
At quarterly meeting at Worcester N.
A. S. S., held at Winchendon

village,
esting of Second Religious Society
5 00 village,
At meeting of Second Religious Society
at S. Hingham,
From Joanna Brett, No. Bridgewater, 0 50
" Concord A. S. Society, 1 00—31
Collections by W. W. Brown, Ag't:—
At Abington, 3, Newburyport, 9 05, 12 05
At Wrentham, 1 43; O. G. Cheever,
do, 1. 2 43

do, 1, From Ladies' A. S. S., Salem, 2; Abner 2 75 From Ladies A. S. S., Sansar, 75.

Belcher, Wrentham, 75c. 2. 75

At Lexington, 5.94; Lawrence, 6.14, 12.08

At Andover, 2.25; Methuen, 3.12, 5.37

1.00-35.68 At Lowell, From Concord Female A. S. S., to re-

From Concord Female A. S. S., to redeem pledge,
Collections by Loring Moody, Financial
Agent:—
In Boston—Of Wm. Nichols 1 25, a friend
25c, Benj. W. Gage 5, a friend 50c,
John S. Rogers 1, C. K. Black 3, J. S.
Dennis 5, J. Noyes 1, a friend 10, W.
S. Whitwell 5, a friend 50c, Wm.
Sparrell 2, a friend 1, J. G. Haley 1,
John Wright 50c, Miss Bradford 50c,
Amenatus Murray 50c.

John Wright 50c, Miss Bradford 50c,
Augustus Murray 50c,
In Chelsea—Of Wm. O. Haskell 2, Mrs. J.
Silloway I,
In Fall River—Of Wm. B. Borden 5, Wm.
T. Wood I, Lamira Chase I, N. Buffington I, Thos. Wilbur I,
In Dartmouth—Of Wm. Howland I, Wm.
Commings 5,

Collections by S. S. Foster, Agent :--Worcester Co. A. S. Society, At Uxbridge, Of Charles B. Hale, Leominster, Of Charles B. Hale, Leominster, 0 50 Of Wm. Flemming, Holden, 0 50 Of Newell Bartlett 25c, N oses Smith 1, 1 25 Of Charles O. Nichols, Leominster, 1 00 Of Charles Rown Rutland, 0 31-Collections by Parker Pillsbury :At Lecture at South Weymouth,
is at North do,

at North do, Lectures in Roxbury, Quarterly Meeting Worcester South Society, at Southboro', From Dr. N. B. Sisson, Westport, 1 00 Collection at Fall River, Stoughton, North Bridgewater, Concord, Plymouth Co. quarterly 6 50-21 75 meeting, Abington,
S. PHILBRICK, Treas. Mass. A. S. Society.

Brookline, Jan. 1, 1848.

IT It is scarcely necessary to inform the reader of the following capital Yankee satire, that it relates to the notable affair between Messrs. John G. Palfrey and Robert C. Winihrop. It is full of instruction as well as humor. The Yankee cognomen of its author is Hosea Biglow-his Christian name is James Russell Lowell.

From the Boston Courier. REMARKS OF INCREASE D'O. PHACE, ESQ. AT AN EX-TRUMPERY CAUCUS IN STATE STREET. REPORTED BY H. B.

No? Has he? He haint, though? What? Voted agin him? Ef the bird of our country could ketch him, she'd

Like a chancery lawyer, a film her bill, And grindin' her talents as sharp as all nater, To pounce like a writ on the back of the traiter! Forgive me, my friends, of I seem to be het, But a crisis like this must with vigger be met; When an Arnold the star-spangled banner bestains, Whole Fourth of July's seem to bile in my veins,

Who ever'd ha' thought such a pisonous rig Would be run by a chap that was chose for a Whig? 'We knowed wut his principles was 'fore we sent

What was there in them from this vote to pervent A merciful Providence fashioned us holler

A merciful Providence Institute of a state of or purpose that we might our principles swaller; It can hold any quantity on 'em, the belly can, And bring 'em up ready for use like the pelican, Or, more like the kangaroo, who (which is stranger) Puts her family into her pouch when there's danger. Ain't principle precious? then, who's goin' to use it

When there's resk o' some chap 's gitt:u' up to abuse it?
I can't tell the why on't, but nothin' is so sure
As that principle kind o' gets spiled by exposure;
A man that lets all sorts o' folks get a sight on't, Ought to have it all took right away, every might

Ef he can't keep it all to himself when it's wise to, He ain't one that's fit to trust nothin' so nice to. Besides, there's a wonderful power in latitude

T's shrift a man's morrit relations and attitude; Some flossifers think that a fakkilty's granted The minnit it's proved to be thoroughly wanted, That a change o' demand makes a change o' condi-

tion,
And that everything's nothin' except by position;
As, for instance, that rubber-trees fust began bearin
When p'litickle consciences come into wearin',
That the fears of a monkey, whose hold chanced to

Drawed the vertibry out to a prehensile tail; So when one's chose to Congress, as soon as he's in A collar grows right round his neck in a minnet,

And sartin it is that a man cannot be strict In bein' himself, when he gets to the Deestrict; For a coat that sets wal here in old Massachusetts, When it gets on to Washington, somehow asket

Resolves, do you say, o' the Springfield Convention That's precisely the pint I was going to mention; Resolves are a thing we most gen'ally keep ill— They're a cheap kind o' dust for the eyes o' the per

ple;
A parcel o' dellikits jest git together,
And cosily chat o' the crops and the weather,
Then, comin' to order, they fight for a while,
And let off the speeches they re ferful 'il spile;
Then Resolve—that we wun't have an inch o' slave Jerritory; That President Polk's whole perceedings are very

tory;
That the war is a d—d war, and them that enlist in it.
Should have a cravat with a drefful tight twist in it; That the war is a war for the spreadin' o' slavery; That our army deserves our best thanks for their

bravery; That we're the original friends of the nation, All the rest are a paltry and base fabrication; That we highly respect Messrs. A. B. and C., And as deeply despise Messrs. E. F. and G.; In this way they go to the end o' the chapter, And then they bust out in a kind of a raptur And then they out out a kind of a rapid About their own virtoo, and folk's stone-blindness. To the men that 'ould actilly do 'em a kindness, The American eagle, the Pilgrims that landed, Till on old Plymouth rock they git finally stranded Wal, the people they listen, and say that's the tick ett.

As for Mevico, tain't no great glory to lick it; But 'twould be a darned shame to go pullin' o' triggers
To extend the aree of abusin' the niggers."

THE

any fugitive. He lived on plantations and in cities as a slave. His story (in part authenticated) has also been related at public meetings in Pswtucket and Olneyville.

I am informed that he designs remaining in this State a few weeks, and to hold meetings for the above purpose. His story is interesting; and as he worded, anasympton man and the friends her who love Public Opinion, and know how to tickle

her,— I say that a party with great aims like these Must stick jest as close as a hive full o' beer

I'm wilin' a man should go tollable strong Agin wrong in the abstract, for that kinder wrong Is ollers unpop'lar, and never gits pitied, Because it's a crime no one never committed; But he musn' the hard on particklear sins, Cos then he'll be kickin' the people's own shins; Ony look at the Demmercrats, see what they're done.

Jest simply by stickin' together like fun, They've sucked us right into a mis'able war That no one on airth ain't responsible for; They've run us a hundred cool millions in debt, (And for Demmercrat Horners there's good plun

left yet,)
They talk agin tayriffs, but act for a high one,
And so coax all parties to build up their Ziou;
To the people they're ollers as slick as molasse
And butter their bread on both sides with

Masses,
Half o' whom they've persuaded, by way of a joke,
That Washington's mantlepiece fell upon Polk. Now, all o' these blessins the Whigs might enjoy,

Now, all o' these blessins the Wings might enjoy,
If they'd gumption enough the right means to employ,
For the silver spoon born in Dermoersey's mouth
Is a kind of a cringe that they have to the South;
Their masters can cuss 'em, and kick 'em, and wale

'em, An' they notice it less than the ass did to Balaam; In this way they screw into second rate offices, Which the slaveholder thinks would take up to

much of his ease—
The file-leaders, I mean, do, for they, by their wiles,
Unlike the old viper, grow fat on their files;
Wal, the Whigs have been tryin' to grab all this

pro from em,
And to hook this nice spoon o' good fortin' away from 'em,
And they might ha' succeeded as likely as not
In lickin' the Demmercrats all round the lot,
Ef it warn't that, while all faithful Whigs were their

knees on,
Some stuffy old codger would holler out—treason!
You must keep a sharp eye on a dog that has bit you once,
And I ain't agoin' to cheat my constituents'-When every fool knows that the man represents Not the fellers that sent him, but them on the fen Impartially ready to jump either side, And make the fust use of a turn o' the tide, The waiters on Providence here in the city.

Who compose what they call a State Centerl Com mitty.

Constituents are handy to help a man in, But arterwards don't weigh the heft of a pin. Why the people can't all live on Uncle Sam's pus, So they've nothin't to do with it for better or wus; It's the folks that are kind o' brought up to depend

That have any consarn in 't, and that is the end on't.

Now here was New England a havin' the hon Of a chance at the Speekership showered upon her-Do you say 'she don't want no more Speakers, but fewer—
She's had plenty o' them, what she wants is a doer'?

For the matter o' that, it's notorious in town, That her own representatives do her quite brown. But that's nothin' to do with it; what right had Palfrey
To mix himself up with fanatical small fry?

Warn't we gittin' on prime with our hot and cold blowin',
A condemnin' the war whilst we keep it agoin'?
We'd assumed with gret skill a commandin' pos shun, On this side or that, no one could n't tell which one,

We were ready to vote for whoever was eligible, Ef on all pints at issoo he'd stay unintelligible. Wal, sposin' we had to gulp down our perfession. We were ready to come out next mornin' with fr ones; Besides, ef we did, 'twas our business alone,

For could'nt we du what we would with our own And if a man can, when pervisions have tis so, Eat up his own words, it's a marcy it is so.

Why, these chaps from the North, with backbon to 'em, darn 'em, Would be worth more than Gennie Tom Thum is to Barnum;

skin h.m;
I seem's though I see her, with wrath in each quilt,
Like a chancery lawyer, a filin her bill,
By exhibitin' how very small a man can grow;
But an M. C. from here ollers hastens to state he Belongs tashe order called invertebraty, Whence some gret filologists judge primy fashy That M. C. is M. T. by paronomashy; An' these few exceptions are loose us naytury, Folks would put down their quarters to stare

It's no use to open the door of success, Ef a member can bolt so for nothin' or less; Why, all o' those grand Constituotional pillers Our four fathers fetched with 'em over the billers, Them pillers the people so soundly have slept on, While to slav'ry, invasion, and debt they were swept

on, While our Destiny higher and higher kep mountin', (Though I guess folks will stare when she hands her account in,)
Ef members in this way go kickin' agin 'em,

They wun't have so much as a feather left in 'em. An', as for this Palfrey, we thought when we'd got him in, He'd go kindly in whatever harness we put him in?

Supposin' we did know that he was a peace man? Doos he think he can be Uncle Samwell's police-

man?
An' when Sam gets tipsy, and kicks up a riot,
Lead nim off to the lockup to snoose till he's quiet?
Why, the war is a war that true paytriots can bear if
It leads to the blest promised land of the tariff;
We don't go and fight it, nor ain't to be driv on, Nor demmercrats neither, that have what to live on: Kor deministrates heritor, that have what to live on; Ef it ain't just the thing that's well pleasin' to God, It makes us thought highly on elsewhere abroad; The Rooshian black eagle looks blue in his eerie, An' shakes both his heads when he hears o' Montee-

In the Tower Victory sets, all of a fluster,
An' reads, with locked doors, how we won Cherry
Buster;
An' old Philip Lewis—that come and kep school here

For the mere sake o'scorin' his royalist ruler,
On the tenderest part of our king in faturo—
Hides his crown underneath an old shirt in his bi

Breaks off in his brags to a suckle o' merry kings, How he often had hided young native Amerikins, And, turnin' quite faint in the midst of his fooleries. Sueaks down stairs to bolt the front door of the Tooleries.

You say 'we'd ha' scared 'em by growin' in peace, A plaguy sight more than by bobberies like these?' Who is it dares say that 'our national eagle Wun't much longer be classed with the birds that are regal, Cos their'n be hooked beak, and she, arter this slaugh

Will bring back a bill ten times longer'n she ought What's your name? Come, I see ye, you up-country

feller,
You've put me out several times with your beller;
Out with it! What? Biglow? I say nothin' furder—
That feller would like nothin' better 'n a murder;
He's a traitor, blasphemer, and what rather worse is,
He puts all his ath ism in dreffle bad verses;
Society single and citil nuch more term of the second Society ain't safe till such monsters are out on it. Refer to the Post, if you have the least doubt on it; Why, he goes agin war, agin indirect taxes, Agin sellin' wild lands 'cept to settlers with axes, Agin holdin' o' slaves, though he knows it's the cor

Our libbaty rests on, the mis'able scorner! In short, he would wholly upset with his ravages, All that keeps us above the brute critters and sava-

ges, An' pitch into all kinds o' briles and confusions An' pitch into all kinds o' briles and confusions
The whole of our civilized, free institutions;
He writes for that rather unsafe print, the Courier,
An' likely as not has a squintin' to Foorier;
I'll be—that is, I mean I'll be blest,
Ef I hark to a word from so noted a peal;
I shan't talk with kim, my religion's too fervent—
Good mornin', my friends, I'm your most humble
servant. SOUTHERN MANNERS AND MORALS. THE PRUITS OF SLAVERY.

IF Here is a mirror of Southern manners

morals-a long and bloody record of scenes which yune saysare constantly occurring throughout the slaveholding States. All these horrid deeds committed with in a few weeks! Read, and ponder!

ing States. All these horrid deeds committed within in a few weeks? Read, and ponder?

Tragedy in Mississippi.—Mach indignation had been excited among the citizens of Gaineville, Hancock Co., Miss., on account of the circulation of counterfeit money in that neighborhood, and an old man named Brown was arrested for passing false coin. Fearful that the people might lynch him, he implicated two men, brothers, Washington and James Bilboa. Brown's son-in-law, named Warges, gave bail for the appearance of the former, and citizens of Gainesyille, headed by Brown and Warges, gave bail for the appearance of the former, and citizens of Gainesyille, headed by Brown and Warges as guides, started for the residence of the Bilboas, some forty miles from Gainesyille. They found dies, base metal, &c., and arrested the Bilboas, who were lodged in jail. As they had hitherto borne farur character, they readily obtained bail, where through their instrumentality, a charge was prefered against Wages of stealing or branding other people's cattle, the raising of cattle being a common pursuit in Hancock county. Wages bore an ill name, and it was whispered that he had killed aman in Alabama, and was otherwise an outlaw. He gave security, and stority-after, he had blive and the tilem. The general belief is that they do at after them. The general belief is that they do at after them. The general belief is that they do at after them. The general belief is that they do at after them. The general belief is that they do at the tilem. The general belief is that they do at the tilem. The general belief is that they do at the tilem. The general belief is that they do at the tilem. The general belief is that they do at the tilem. The general belief is that they do at the tilem. The general belief is that they do at the tilem. The general belief is that they do at the tilem. The general belief is that they do at the tilem. The general belief is that they do at the tilem. The general belief is that they do at the tilem. The general belief is that th

ing fully in their guilt in counterfeiting,) the inhabitants had taken no measures to arrest him.

How they Settle Lund Disputes in Texas.—By a Galveston paper, it appears that a dispute recently arose about the possession of land in the German Colony, between Dr. Schubert and a Mr. Spiess, the Director of the Company, By some means or other, Dr. Schubert had succeeded in expelling the Administrator of the Company, and Mr. Spiess, it appears, not finding any legal means to expel Dr. Schubert again, resolved upon taking the farm by force. To this end, he entered the farm by night, in company with five or six others, and took quarters in the out houses. Early in the morning, one of Dr. Schubert's friends, named Capt. Somers, came out to take a walk in the gallery, when he was wounded by a musket ball, and expired almost instantly. Another German, named Bostic, armed with a double harrelled gun, made his appears and the parties and they had his mother on his arm.

Lavergne drew a dagger, and stabbed Armant in four places. The former has been held to bail in the sum of 5000 dollars. wounded by a musket ball, and expired almost instantly. Another German, named Bostic, armed with a double barrelled gun, made his appearance, when some eight or ten shots were fired at him without effect. The fire was returned by him, which resulted in the death of one of the assailants, named Rohrdorff, who was posted at the kitchen window. A general melee cusued, in which another of the assailants was made prisoner, the others having taken flight. The excitement caused by this occur. ken flight. The excitement caused by this occur-rence is said to be very great, and Mr. Spiess, who seems to be the ring-leader, has disappeared. Mr. Rohrdorff was a landscape painter of superior skill.

Shocking Murder.—A most shocking murder was committed in St. Charles, Mo., last Saturday even-

About dusk, four negroes were standing in the street conversing, when a Mr. Phillip Culver observing them, came up and asked them what they were talking about. One of the negroes, belonging were talking about. One of the negroes, belonging to a Mr. Lackland, of that county, answered in effect that it was none of his business. He then struck the negro, some say with a hatchet, others, that it was with a bowie-knife, inflicting, as was supposed, a mortal wound. Mr. Benjamin Lackland, a son of the owner of the negro, about this time came up, and first a wordy, and then a physical alteration took place, in which Mr. L. can explicit with rather. a mortal wound. Mr. Benjamin Lackland, a son of the owner of the negro, about this time came up, and first a wordy, and then a physical altercation took place, in which Mr. L. can e off with rather the advantage. Culver had had a hatchet in his hand, and at the commencement had laid it down; but stooping down to pick it up again during the conflict, Mr. L. ran, and Culver pursued. A crowd now gathered around the latter, impeding his progress, which, when Mr. L. saw, he turned back and entered the crowd, and Culver observing him rushed upon him, giving him a stab with a bowie knife, upon him, giving him a stab with a bowie knife, rending his abdomen most shockingly, and cutting and letting out his entrails—of which he died in a short time. The negro, it is supposed, will recover. Culver was committed to jail the next morning.

Shocking Murder at Sharpsburgh, Ky.—On Monday last, Mr. J. C. Robinson, principal teacher of the Academy at Sharpsburg, felt compelled, in conscious of a rebellious disregard of the laws of his school, coupled with insulting language when reproved for it—to expel from the school a son of Dr. M. Q. Ashby, 16 or 17 years old. Young Ashby vowed revenge, and calling on one of his comraded, a young man named Crouch, to aid him, he procured a long bladed knife for the occasion. On Tuesday afternoon, while Robinson was locking his school-room door, he was set upon by Ashby and Crouch, and defended himself as well as he could with an umbrella until he saw his opportunity, and seized a stone, with which he felled Crouch. Crouch regained his feet, and jointly with Ashby, closed on Robinson, when the latter received a horrid gash with the knife in the right part of the stomach, and staggered. A man named Christian heard of the difficulty, and ran up in time to catch Robinson, when the latter received a horrid gash with the knife in the right part of the stomach, and staggered. A man named Christian heard of the difficulty, and ran up in time to catch Robinson in his arms, who exclaimed, 'I am a dead man,' and instantly expired. The guilty young men made their escape, and when our informant left, on Wednesday afternoon, he had heard of no efforts being made to arrest them.—[Maysville Gazette.] ing made to arrest them .- [Maysville Gazette.

New Orleans paper of the 17th inst., contains an ac-count of a row in the Common Council Chamber, (we should think such a Council somewhat uncomwe should think such a Council somewhat uncommon,) in the course of which Mr. Mackey threw an ink stand at Mr. De Saulle's head, hitting him on the temple, and spattering the ink all over his face. In the evening, one Mrs. Amelia Holmes proceeded to the house of her friend, Mary Church, and gare the house of her friend, Mary Church, and gare the her a severe drubbing with a cowhide, much to the amusement of a highly excited crowd of spectators, and greatly to the satisfaction of her own mind, disturbed by the green-eyed monster. On the same evening, two brothers, named Ramerez, were severely stabbed in an affray—and the agusements.

The trial of Jack Moon for the murder of Rev. J.

Murder.—William Medford, a free negro, was murdered between six and seven o'clock on Saturday evening, by having his throat cut while standing at the door of a house near the north-west corner of Almond and Second streets. The act is supposed to have been committed by a white man named Wm. Dillor. Medford had called at the house of a negro woman named Catherine Kelth, to invite her to a ball, and while there, Diller and another man came in, who were ordered out by her. Medford requesting Catherine to be ready when the hack came, was turning from the door, when he received a gash in the throat from some sharp instrument, which caused his death in about ten minutes. Diller and the man who was with him made their escape.—[St. Louis Republican. Louis Republican.

Brutal Murder.—A deaf and dumb negro boy, belonging to Col. Wm. Etheridge, of Norfolk county, was cruelly murdered on the 29th ult., under the following circumstances;—a white man named Lemuel Gregory, under the influence of liquor, used very abusive language to an aged citizen of that county, who, apprehending violence, sent a negro boy for assistance. The boy started, and Gregory pursued, threatening to kill him, but in the race was distanced. A short time after, meeting with another black boy, (the property of Col. Etheridge,) he called to him, and being enraged at receiving no answer, ran up and struck him with a fence rail repeatedly, until he despatched his unoffending victim. The murderer has escaped, but measures have been taken for his arrest.

Murder.—John Norman was killed at Mobile on the 22d ult., by William Hill. Norman was sitting in a coffee house; Hill came in, and began abusing him; Norman rose from his seat, when Hill struck him several blows on the head with a chair, so that death ensued.

Ferdinand Houcam, a Frenchman, died in St. Louis, 2d instant, from the effects of a cowardly beating, given him by two men five days before.

Murder.—John Norman was killed at Mobile on the 22d ult., by William Hill. Norman was sitting in a coffee house; Hill came in, and began abusing him a coffee house; Hill came in, and began abusing him a coffee house; Hill came in, and began abusing him a coffee house; Hill came in, and began abusing him a coffee house; Hill came in, and began abusing him a coffee house; Hill came in, and began abusing him a coffee house; Hill came in, and began abusing him a coffee house; Hill came in, and began abusing him a coffee house; Hill came in, and began abusing him a coffee house; Hill came in, and began abusing him a coffee house; Hill came; Hill came in, and began abusing him a coffee house; Hill came; Hill came in, and began abusing him a coffee house, Hill came in, and began abusing him a coffee house; Hill came; House he head with a chair, so that death ensued.

Ferdin

Fatal Rencontre.—The Sandersville Georgian of the 21st inst., says: "We are authentically informed that a very sudden and unexpected rencontre took place near Emmet, in Wilkinson county, on Wednesday last, between Gen. James Bostick, and Dr. John L. Barge, which resulted in the immediate death of the latter."

THREE PERSORS SHOT.—On Monday night an unfortunate affair occurred on the premises of Adonis Robinson, a creole, living some three miles from the city, in which a volunteer named Hudgins, belonging to the company from Tuscaloost county, was instantly killed, and two others of the same corps were severely, perhaps mortally wounded. Yesterday morning Robinson, who is informally charged with having shot the deceased, delivered himself up for trial.—[Mobile Journal, Dec. 22.

In New Orleans, Oct. 30, Dr. Robert Bevert Easton was shot twice, and instantly killed by Jame Noe, formerly alderman of the Lafayette council He surrendered himself into custody. The Pica

Dr. Easton is said to have been a native of Dem Or. Easton is said to have been a native of Demirara. His complexion and appearance clearly indicated that he was a creole of a tropical climate. He was a well made man, but his head was closely shaved, and he wore a wig in the place of his natural hair. The provocation for the act of Mr. Noe is generally understood to have been dishonorable overtures made to his wife by the deceased, who abused the confidence reposed in him as a physician. Full evidence of his gailt had been farnished to Mr. Noe in the handwriting of the deceased.

or a city on Saturday night last. She kept a gro-cery, and was supposed to have a considerable sum of money in her possession. Her situation was not discovered until Monday morning, when the house was opened, and found to be in flames. The fire was soon extinguished. On examination, it was found that her pocket-book and drawer were rifled of their contents. No clue has yet been found to the murderers.—[Louisville Courier. Rencounter - A rencounter, likely to prove fatal

to one of the parties, occurred on Wednesday night, in Metcalf's lane, between W. H. Sohn and a seaman belonging to the U. S. ship Pennsylvania—the latter beinging to the U.S. sinp remayivama—the latter having received one or two severe stabs in the ab-domen. It originated, as we learn, in a misappre-hension, the party wounded having been mistaken for another man, between whom and Sohn a previous difficulty had existed. Sohn was committed to jail nation and trial .- | Norfolk Beacon.

Serious Altercation .- Last evening, about 5

pon him, giving him a stab with a bowie knife, ending his abdomen most shockingly, and cutting nd letting out his entrails—of which he died in a hort time. The negro, it is supposed, will recover. Lulver was committed to jail the next morning.

Shocking Murder at Sharpsburgh, Ky.—On Monsales Will be the state of the country, was cruelly beaten by a white man named Lindsay Owser last Mr. I. C. Robinson Principal teacher of the country of

few days ago, a Mrs. Pinchback, returning from Le-A Day in the South—The local department of a New Orleans paper of the 17th inst., contains an account of a row in the Common Council Chamber, we should think such a Council somewhat mecons the offence is the fact that she was encients. Horristand

evening, two brothers, named Ramerez, were severely stabled in an affray—and the amusements of the day were concluded by Mrs. Margaret Miller, who beat her bushand within an inch of his life, and was bound over to keep the peace.

Murder.—William Medford, a free negro, was murdered between six and seven o'clock on Satur-prisoned for life in the Penitentiary.

Murder .- John Norman was killed at Mobile on

a negro slave in Fayette county, and the arrest of her master, a Mr. Vaughn, who was held to bail in the sum of \$4000, charged with the crime.

Mr. Alexander George, living near Fort Pike, on Grand Coquille Island, La., was murdered by one of his own negro men on Monday morning, the 9th

A slave named Giles, convicted of the murder of his overseer, Mr. Goodman, in Henrico county, Va., was hung a short time since.

A duel was fought at Bastrom, Texas, on election day, between Wayne Bartan and John Burleson, in which the latter was killed.

Abner James is to be hung, sometime in January, for the murder of William Preruitt, in Kentucky. To be continued!

A USEFUL INVENTION. One of the novelties of A Useful Invention. One of the novelties of the day, which we have several times examined with much interest, is the Dentagater, the name of a new and ingenious instrument, invented by Dr. Morton, the discoverer of the new application of other, which is intended as a meter for the teeth, or rather for the sockets of the teeth, and the jaw, to enable dentists, in the manufacture of sets of teeth, to determine to a mathematical certainty the exact shape of the mouths in which they are to be placed, and to detect in an instant any discrepancy either in the form of the plate, or in the relative position of the teeth as set upon it. By means of this, then, there are several points in the art of dentistry gained, which are of the most vital importance, both to the operator and the patient. The operator is enabled, at a glance, to detect the most minute deviation from the proper form in his work. An indeviation from the proper form in his work. An in-vention like this must surely be appreciated by ev-ery dentist; it will be the means of affording relief ery dentist; it will be the means of affording relief to thousands upon thousands, who have suffered year after year, not only inconvenience, but absolute pain; the value of an instrument like this must be apparent to every person. Dr. Morton's office is at 19, Tremont Row.—[Christian Watchman. Edited by Rev. Wm. Crowell.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER. An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will

At Blackstone, Saturday evening and Sunday, Janpary 8th and 9th. At Marlboro', Tue bary Sta and Sta.

At Marlboro', Tuesday and Wednesday, January
11th and 12th.

At Northboro', Thursday and Friday, 13th and 14th.

PARKER PILLSBURY. An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will as follows:

At Plymouth, Sunday January 9th. At Duxbury, Tuesday "11th. At Pembroke, Thursday "13th.

WILLIAM W. BROWN. A fugitive from Slavery, and now an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the towns named below as follows, and we carnestly ask the friends of the Slave to give him all the aid in their power.

in their power: Leominster, Saturday Jan. 8.

Lancaster, Tuesday " 11. Bolton, Thursday " 13. ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES, BY LORING

MOQDY, Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. In Stoneham, Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 8, 9.
Abington, Wednesday, 12.
Hanover, Saturday and Sunday, 15, 16.
Hanson, Monday, 17.
Plymouth, Tuesday, 18.
Sandwich, Friday, 21.
Oysterville, Saturday, 22.
Centreville, Sunday, 23.
Hyannis, Monday, 24.

Let every one, in these towns, who wishes to see the anti-slavery work go on, give it his hearty co-operation, by procuring suitable places for, and giving early and extended notices of, these lectures. Contributions and subscriptions will be taken in the different towns in behalf of the Massachusetts

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society will take place at Workester, in Brinley Hall, on Saturday, January 15th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; to continue through Sunday, day and evening.

We carnestly summon the members of the Society, and the faithful friends of the anti-slavery cause throughout the county, to be present at the meeting.

We need every helping heart and hand.

JOHN M. FISK, Sec.

NOTICE. THE REV. WILLIAM HINCKS of London, who has for some years lectured on BOTANY publicly and privately in England, proposes to deliver six lec-tures on this science, containing a general view of the structure and relations of plants, illustrated by specimens, drawings and prints. The lectures will be delivered at the Tremont Temple, on MONDAY EVENING the 27th of December, and on the THURSDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS follow-

ing, until the course is completed, at half past seven Tickets may be procured of Messrs. Little & Brown, Munroe & Co., Crosby & Nichols, and Ticknor & Co.

Ticknor & Co.

Tickets for the course \$1,50. Admitting a Lady and Gentleman \$2. Family ticket \$3. Single admission 50 cents. EXHIBITION IN DANVERS

The Sunday School connected with J. Prince's Society in South Danvers, will repeat their Christ-mss Exhibition, with a few variations, on Sunday evening next, January 9th, commencing at 6 o'clock; the exercises to consist of varied recitations, inter-spersed with appropriate singing.

Tickets of admission, 10 cents, to be obtained at the stores of Dr. J. Shed, S. Proctor, jr., and S. Dodge, Danvers; and at the bookstore of F. Putnam, Salem.

The Superintendant and Teachers solicit the en-

couragement of the liberal-minded in this vicinit trusting that the efforts to furnish an agreeable an instructive entertainment will not be wholly unsuc-Danvers, Jan. 6, 1848. cessful. Charles Spear will preach in the Universalist church at West Cambridge, next Sabbath afternoon, on Prison Reform, and in the Unitarian church in the evening, on Capital Punishment.

IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED?

You may find relief, if you will try in time. Our agent has just forwarded the following :-Berdentown, N. J., Oct. 25, 1845. Mr. Seth W. Powle: Dear Sir—I am well aware that persons of every age and sex and condition in life, in every part of the country, have used, and been benefitted by,

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. My own life has been saved by it. My father's and my mother's family were both consumptive. My father, mother and sister died of that fatal discase. For some years I have been predisposed to it My lather, inother and sister dies of that data discase. For some years I have been predisposed to it myself. About one year ago, I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my bed when the pain in my side weeks liver complaint; my liver was very much enlarged; I raised blood several times; the pain in my side was so severe, that the cars passing in the street by the door affected me. I was cupped, bled, and had various other remedies applied, but all to no purpose; I got no relief: at last my physician said he could not cure me. I expected to die soon, but providentially I heard of, and obtained, a bottle of your Blasam, which relieved me at once. I was encouraged to persevere in using it, until I used four or five bottles, which saved my life and cured me. My health is now good. For liver complaints, I believe it is a most certain cure.

MARTHA A. BETCHELL.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTIS on the

None genuine unless signed I. BUTIS on the

For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington Street, and by Druggists generally in the United States and British Provinces.

ORCHARD HILL FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL. Mr. and Mrs. Mack, formerly of Cambridge, on the Monday after Thanksgiving, the 29th inst. propose to open their Boarding School in a new house planned and furnished ex-

School in a new house planned and furnished expressly for the accommodation of twelve pupils.—
Their course of instruction will embrace the Ancient and Modern Languages, and the English branchea usually pursued in Academies.

The house is situated in Watertown, near the Watertown and West Cambridge Depot, on the Fitchburg Railroad, six miles from Boston, in the midst of extensive and diversified grounds, in the immediate vicinity of the well known Wellington Hill, commanding a wide and beautiful prospect; is well warmed, well vontilated, and supplied with an abundance of pure spring water in each story; also a bathing room, containing a douche, shower bath, &c. &c.

For further particulars, address Mr. and Mrs. Mack, care of S. O. Mead, Esq., Boston. Nov. 13, 1847.

WM. W. BROWN! A FUGITIVE SLAVE! HEAR HIM!!!

POR sale at this Office, a Lecture delivered before the Female Anti-Slavery Society of Salem, at Lyceum Hall, Nov. 14, 1847, by Win. W. Brown, a Fugitive Slave—5 cents single, 50 cents a dozon, and \$3 50 a hundred.

that I or with fearless He has m the es, durance to This or Sec-

Dublin . nsiderin the te you hed efhe Adhly ap-

RST. County notice olumn.

arts of The next

and cold; Then listen to my simple tale-a tale of times of

Sweet Coz and I were all slone one dark and dreary day, Watching to see the merry rain upon the window

Our work was resting on our hands-our books wer thrown aside

Our brows were knit in half a frown-and wearily we sighed;

Our words were few, their fretful sound did tell our unrest, That che fulness had died away, and left our youth-ful breast.

Then envy came with all her train-our tones grew more unkind, Until we seemed to rack our brain the mocking

words to find : The Angel of our loving hearts had left us in spair-The Demon of our fallen race was laughing in his

And proud and prouder grew our words, and darker gleamed our brow-

Alas! that ever petulance should kineness overthrow ! And taunting grew our very look, and bitter grew And anger with its boiling rage was stirring up our

My Cousin spake a venomed word-the demon lit my eye,

And trembling, and all pale with rage, I gave her back the lie; She raised her proud form proudly up, and quickly

And then I sat and conned it o'er in loneliness and

I strove to think that I was right, and she alone was wrong, But old King Conscience would be heard-this voice was deep and strong;

Confess thy fault! ye both were wrong-oh, ask to · be forgiven! Else never pray to God again, or dare to hope fu Heaven.

Then up the stairs I slowly went to seek my Cousin

And Pride kept swelling and did strive my bitter thoughts to snare; Twould whisper, she begun it, and I'm sure I would not bend;

She ought to ask thy pardon, for she did first of-Then Conscience thundered louder still-remember

Christ's own word, Forgive us, Lord, as we forgive, else thou shalt be abhorred-

Then close I prest to Bessie's side-dear Cousin, pardon me ! She turned, and we exchanged a kins; how happy

The day no longer looked so dark-what cared w for the rain ? The sun was shining in our hearts, and gone the de

mon train : Again our faces beamed with smiles-again ou steps were light,

And we did taste life's richest bliss, the bliss of do ing right.

> From the New Jerusalem Magazine. EVENING HYMN.

How sweet the fall of eve! When in the glowing west,

The sun hath sunk to rest; Yet still his shining foot-prints on the air doth leave, While through the twilight soft and low,

The evening breezes come and go. How beautiful, when light Hath fled, and leaf and stream Rest in a quiet dream,

Within the folding shadows of the Night, nies of stars look down with dew rays, And flowers droop their modest eyes beneath their gaze.

How quiet is the air ! What spirit at such shrine But doth to holier thoughts incline? The ever-tranquil Night was made for prayer. On the hushed earth, from the o'erreaching sky, Doth not a solemn benediction seem to lie?

And when the hours of Night Have slowly rolled away, And the victorious Day

Athwart the kindling air speeds arrowy light, How gloriously, as in a second birth, Waken to radiant life the heavens and earth ! So, when Life's eve shall fall,

Peaceful within my breast, Oh may Thy Presence rest, Soft as the hush of Night, Father of All! So, from the sleep of Death, with quick'ning ray Wake me to glorious life, Thou God of Day !

GOD IS LOVE. I cannot always trace the way Where Thou, Almighty One, dost move; But I can always, always say,

That God is love. When Fear her chilling mantle flings O'er earth, my soul to heaven above As to her sanctuary springs, For God is love.

When mystery clouds my darkened path, I'll check my dread, my doubts reprove; In this my soul sweet comfort hath,

Yes! God is love-a thought like this Can every gloomier thought remove, And turn all tears, all woes to bliss-

For God is love.

SONNET. BY ARRE C. LYNCH, OF NEW, YORK Oh Thou, who once on earth, beneath the weight Of our mortality, didst live and move, The incarnation of profoundest love;

Who on the cross that love didst consummate, Whose deep and ample fulness could embrace The poorest, meanest of our fallen race, How shall we e'er that boundless debt repay By long, long prayers in gorgeous temples said By rich oblations on thine altars laid ? Ah, no! not thus thou didst appoint the way

When thou was bowed our human woe beneath. Then as a legacy thou didst bequeath Earth's sorrowing children to our ministry; And as we do to them, we do to Thee.

HUMANITY.

I would not enter on my list of friends, (The' graced with polished manners and fine sense Yet wanting sensibility,) the man Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm, - Cowres.

## REFORMATORY.

BY JOSEPH ALEXANDER SEGUR.

When pain and anguish wring the brow, A ministering Angel thou! W. Scott.

The proper study of mankind includes both sexes. But since men are endowed with corpore-al strength, the women are born to slavery or submission. Dependant on our passions and caprices; awaiting the arbitrary decrees dictated to them by the forms of government, religion, morality, and the prejudices of men; here, adored as divinities, the prejudices of men; here, adored as divinities, there, esteemed as companions and equals; and there again, condemned to servitude and contempt; under all these different circumstances, we see them still retaining their characteristic distinctions, submitting with inexhaustible patience, and enduring with inconceivable fortitude. Their faults are not augmented under the pressure of distress and humiliation. And which of our qualities do they not pressure.

with peculiar qualities, not possessed by the other, we cannot deny the other advantages equally to be valued;—that where expressed strength is wanting, strength of soul supplies the deficiency;that our domination over the female set is but a con-tinued usurpation;—that they have dexterously availed themselves of every opportunity of re-estab-lishing, at least for a time, the balance between us;—that, in these moments of transient equality, they have evinced an ability for every thing, equal to ours;—and that, with the exception of inventive genius, their intellectual faculties are not inferior

Many differences arise solely from education and custom: education modifies the nature of all be-Now, all that the moral nature of women may

Now, all that the moral nature of women may have lost by the improper direction of their infancy, ought to be imputed to the men. They compress or expand, at their will, the faculties of the women; and, with a providing injustice, they assume the very obstacles, which themselves have raised to their improvement, as proofs of female inflationity.

From the age of the patriarchs down to the present time, women have been no better than splendid slaves, who, like victims decorated with flowers, have proclaimed, by their fillets and garlands, the sacrifice to which they were doomed by those who ought rather to admire, esteem and protect

Their condition is a certain guide for the observations of a stranger who enters an unknown

Women, always secondary, and without hopes of fice niring glory, can only associate with our sex. acquiring glory, can only associate with our sex. It is for men to achieve great things, it is for women to inspire them. Woe to them if we establish a vicious order! They could but be corrupted along with us, or else remain immaculate alone, in the midst of the general depravity, without power ever to reform the state of society, or oppose themselves to the invasions of vice. selves to the invasions of vice.

Either through mildness or weakness they have

not, amid all the extravagant and cruel ideas which have governed mankind, associated themselves to the cruelties which have desolated the earth. Some particular ones were, it is true, monsters; we can-not recollect, without horror, Fredegonde, Brunehaut, and some others, who have laden themselves with disgrace; but the women have never united to support any system of atrocity. The reign of terror was, in France, the production of the men alone. The women were only its victims. Robes-pierre found among them neither a mistress nor a friend; and it is to the courageous arm of a wo-man, Charlotte Corday, that France owes the happiness of being delivered from the horrible monster Marat. The women in Asia, victims sacrificed by the laws of Mahomet, warned by a kind of instinct of the danger which threatened them, had it in their power to stab the prophet, and suffered him to live. Thus, then, for three centuries, the whole sex appeared and acted. First of all to sup-port the mild and pure morality of Jesus Christ; afterwards to dictate a code full of the honor of chivalry; and lastly, to favor the revival of letters in Europe. Before this last period, when their genius and their understanding secured to them, in genius and their understanding secured to them, in Inly, a merited reputation, they enjoyed in Spain a dominion too splendid to be passed over in si-lence. Their influence among the Moors is one of the most remarkable circumstances in the his-tory of women. Perhaps they never exercised their mild power in a more brilliant manner than at Grenada. They there fully proved that they could reign over us without obliging us to forget our duties, and that they knew how to inspire he-

nism even in the bosom of voluptuousness.

After having fallen into two different species of excess, we have now nearly arrived at the true point, and the equality of the two sexes will now per-haps be established: and we shall cease to consider women according to their sex, but individually ac-cording to their merits. Is it certain, that if the two sexes were subjected to this just rule of examination, we should have a very considerable superiority over the other sex? It would be difficult at least to decide on such a question. It is time that mere corporeal strength should have less influence in the balance of advantages. Why do we hear perpetually of the opinion of men respecting women, and never of the opinion of women respecting men? Whence is derived our privilege of judging them, and our exemption from being judged by them, and our exemption from being judged by them? Whence is it that their condition in society is not only that of dependants, but in some respects that of slaves? They are the weaker sex; and therefore the Legislature ought rather to protect,

ishes us; their hands direct our earliest steps their tender voice teaches us to lisp our first ex-pressions; they wipe away the first tears we shed; and to them we are indebted for our earliest pleas-ures. Nature seems to have confided man to their continual care; the cradle of infancy is their peculiar charge, and their kind compassion smoother the bed of death.

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION. We make the following sensible extract from Discourse on Theology and Religion, by James Richardson, Jr., A. M.

There are many who seem to mistake Theology for Religion. Now, Theology, as we have said in the former Discourse, is but the Philosophy of Religion. Theology is Spiritual Science, treating of the nature and laws of spiritual existence while Religion is the Art that applies these laws to our character and lives.

Now, it is evident that the part of Spiritual Sci-

How much address and intelligence have they not evinced in important intrigues, and even in negotiation! Witness the celebrated negotiation of Pruth, conducted by Catherine the First, and which procured safety to the person of the Czar, Peter the Great, and his whole army. How many treaties, and unhoped for alliances, of which belonged to the women! How many great actions and great to the women! How many great actions and great resolutions have been suggested and accomplished by them! What admirable enthusiasm have they not been able to excite, to lead on heroes to the brilliant exploits which themselves were incapable of executing, and when they could are incapable of executing and protection and yet there are those who make their vain speculations about the nature of Sod, of Man, and of Christ, as lid down in creeds and catechisms—speculations purely philosophical in their character, and which have nothing to do, of Man, and of Christ, as lid down in creeds and catechisms—speculations prely philosophical in their character, and which have nothing to do, of Man, and of Christ, as lid down in creeds and catechisms—speculations and of their belief in their character, and which have nothing to do, of Man, and of Christ, as lid down in creeds and catechisms—spe ence or Theology, that treats of the nature of Spiritual Existences, has little or nothing to do with by them! What admirable enthusiasm have they not been able to excite, to lead on heroes to the brilliant exploits which themselves were incapable of executing, and when they could only console themselves for standing idle spectators, by the flattering right of binding the laurel on the temples of the brave!

If the men can boast of more prudence, the women have less egotism. How completely is self forgotten in their sentiments! The sacrifice is so accordant with their feelings, that, with the exception of a little vanity, they lay aside all consideration of themselves. In short, so entirely do they devote themselves to others, that they have at length given reasons to believe that Nature or coronal with their feelings, that, with the exception of a little vanity, they hay aside all consideration of themselves. In short, so entirely do they devote themselves to others, that they have at length given reasons to believe that Nature ordained the sacrifice; and hence all our laws oppress them, and of them are all privations required.

Among no people, even the most savage, have we seen the men obliged to offer themselves a sacrifice on the tombs of the women, as have been the women on the funeral-pile of their husbands.

The extreme of feeling belongs essentially to this sex alone; and their sensibility can only admit of comparison with their patience and resignation.

In this view, how can we choose but love them? Withheld from the pursuits of any occupation, scarcely allowed to regulate the concerns of their own family, bringing us wealth which they never command, and presenting us with children who are not committed to their power: such is their condition. Let us not hesitate to say it; their existence resembles that of a conquered people, who can only hope to ameliorate their situation by the address they can employ to please their masters, and to soften the injustice of their usurpation, and the severity of their caprices.

The design of my work is to demonstrate the equality of the two sexes, different as they may be; and to prove that every thing is compensated between them;—that if the one seems to be endowed with peculiar qualities, not possessed by the other, we cannot deny the other advantages equally to be valued;—that where corporal strength is want-Spiritual manifested in life and action. Theology, or Religious Science, is the mere Theory; Religion, or Morality, the living, practical Reality. gion, or Morality, the living, practical Reulity.-Religion is the ever-growing, ever-blooming flower, replete with fragrance, life and beauty; while Theology, or Religious Science, is but the botanist's poor and meagre description and analysis of it. Religion is the application of divine and spir-itual truth to man's whole existence; it infuses pure and righteous influences and a spiritua wer into the hearts of men, and thus el refines, and spiritualizes their whole lives; raises them nearer to God; makes them more like to God, and thus brings down the Kingdom of Heaven-a spiritual principle and a spiritual life-to

> DEATH PUNISHMENT will, ere long, we trust, be numbered among things that were. We have our last publication, had accounts sent us of ings on this subject, in various parts of the kingdom; and we do think the public mind is rapidly ripening for the abolition of the Gallows, and all its revolting attendants. In particular, we have to its revolting attendants. In particular, we have to express our n eed of approbation of the indefatigable and highly effective labors in this cause, of our friend Charles Gilpin; who, accompanied by Spencer T. Hall, has been addressing large and enthusiastic audiences in the South of England. Thus encouraged, we hope they will continue their labors with renewed zeal, until the country, as with one voice, shall demand of the Legislature, that human life, he no longer publicly series. ture, that human life be no longer publicly sacri-

> Since the above was in type, we observe with British Friend.

> EMULATING THE HANGMAN.—When Balfour was executed in Dundee, the writer of this tract was a mere boy, and resided a considerable distance from town. He distinctly recollects that only one respectable man in the district went to see the execution. When he returned, a great anxiety was manifested, both by young and old, to hear a description of the engine of death, and the awful spectacle of an execution. What influence did the relation of facts have on the young? On the following day, groups of boys might have been seen erecting imitation scaffolds, and suspending thereon kittens and sparrows. On the day after Mark Devlin's execution in Dundee, a number of boys in the Hilltown commenced, in a shed, to imitate the hangman; and if it had not been for the timely arrival of the father of one of the boys, a few moments more his son would have been corpse. - Remarks on Death Punishments. the Reign of Terror, toy-guillotines, for destroying mice or rats, were common enough among the boys of Paris.]

BLOOD FOR BLOOD. The doctrine of our country is 'blood for blood.' When a man commits murder, Government murders the man. Now, Dr Franklin lays it down as a first point of morals that, when we have found a good principle, we ought to carry it out through. The duty of Govought to carry it out through. The duty of Government is, therefore, plain:—When a fellow steals, steal from him; when another blasphemes, swear at him. In other words, teach virt perpetrating vice; inculcate the sacredness of by taking life away!—[Bucks Advertiser.

The Bristol Gazette states that the petitio against killing by the hangman, adopted at the re-cent meeting in that city, has been signed by 3200 persons, and is 80 feet long.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH. We are glad to learn that the New York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Co., at their late meeting at Utica, on motion of Prof. Morse, unanimously passed the following resolution:—'Resolved, That after the 1st day of Oct., 1847, the Telegraph Offices sha'll not be opened for business Sundays, except one hour from 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M. —[N. Y. Observer.

The piety of the Company is not less conspic ous in the exception than in the rule. Of course, the holiness of the day is not sufficiently recognized by shutting the office for eleven hours; and it would be over nice to talk about one hour be tween 6 and 7 o'clock. If the electric fluid shoul

therefore the Legislature ought rather to protect than to oppress them in a manner at which justice and reason revolt. It is to be hoped, that provision will at last be made, that the property of women be at their own disposal, as in Germany, and that they will not continue, in this respect, in an unjust and degrading state of guardianship.

With respect to myself, without presuming to decide the question, I am of opinion, that women are entitled to equal rights with ourselves. In common with us, they possess the qualities of honor, reason, wit, courage, perseverance and patience; and their importance in the contract which unites us, is equal to our own.

Let us then at length be convinced of our errors respecting them. Who are these beings whom we thus oppress? Their breast sustains and nour—

# MISCELLANY.

SWITZERLAND.

The part which England is to take in the general intervention with the affairs of Switzerland, is stated in the following:

In the House of Commons, November 30, Lord Palmerston informed the House that it was the original intention of her Majesty's government to abstain from all interference in the affairs of Switzerland, but that at the request of the government of France, it had determined to co-operate with the other four powers in a friendly attempt to effect the reconciliation of contending parties in Switzerland. Her Majesty's government, however, made it an express condition to its co-operation, that it should be left entirely optional with both, or either of the parties, to accept or refuse the proposal submitted to left entirely optional with both, or either of the par-ties, to accept or refuse the proposal submitted to them by the great powers; and that the refusal by one or both of the parties of the proffered mediation, should not be made, by any of those powers, the ground of hostile measures, by armed interference or otherwise. It was but proper, however, to inform the House, that it was distinctly understood by the other great powers, that the condition should not be construed as fettering them in the exercise of any ights which they might conceive themselves entirights which they might conceive themselves enti-tled to exercise, in any emergency which might arise, either by treaty or otherwise.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE STEAMERS .- On and after the 4th December, the ships of the British and North American Company will soil on the following

Dec. 18,	Boston.	City and Smill	- Deline state and
lan, 1,	New York.	Jan. 1.	New York
a 15,	Boston.	4 15,	Boston.
11 29,	New York.	4 26.	New York
Feb. 12,	Boston.	Feb. 12,	Boston,
" 26,	New York.	n 26,	New York
Mar. 11,	Boston.	Mar. 11.	Boston.
44 25.	New York.	" 25,	Boston.

Extract of a letter from Rev. J. Perkins, dated OGROOMIAN, Sept. 15.

To-day, I returned with my family to our health To-day, I returned with my family to our health retreat. The ravages of the cholera in the city of Ooroomish have been awful beyond description, during the last 25 days. On the lowest possible estimate, though absolute accuracy is not attempted, about twenty-five thousand souls have been cut down during this period. The disease has now abated in the city, but is still abroad in the Villages on the Plain of Ooroomish, though in a milder force. the Plain of Ooroomiah, though in a milder form.— Our mission, and our Nestorian helpers, with the exception of printer and one village school teacher, have all hitherto been graciously spared during this

be recollected that, from the Jamaica papers received some weeks ago, we announced that a terrible hurricane had recently devasted the beautiful Island of Tobago, one of the British West India possessions, causing great destruction of property and human life. The New Orleans Commercial Times has letters, giving some details of this catastrophe, from which we learn that sixty-one large country resi-deuces, fifty-nine plantation sugar-works, and six hundred and thirty-two dwelling houses, and other edifices, of which some were religious ones, churches, chapels, &c., have been swept into irretrievable ruin by this awful storm. Up to the latest dates, the names of thirty human beings have been ascertained, as having perished during this terrible war of elements; and it is believed, when full accounts are received from the remote parts of the Island, that number will be very much increased. The Jamaica papers say that the distress occasioned among the opulation by this disaster is so great, that a memo-rial has been addressed to the Home Government for

Fire and Loss of Life in Racine County.—On Wednesday last, the well known tavern stand in Yorkville, recently owned by E. Adams, was con-sumed by fire. The fire was discovered about three o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that nothing was saved of elothing or furniture. Elder Adams's loss exceeds \$1000. The daughter of Mr. Davis, who perished in the flames, was about 14 years of age. She fell at the foot of the stairs, overpowered by the smoke and flames, it being impossible to by the smoke and flames, it being impossible reach her! Mr. and Mrs. Mandeville were somewhat burnt, in their efforts to rescue Those who slept up stairs escaped by the windows, except the one who perished.—Racine (Wisconsin) Advertiser.

Weeck and Loss of Life. The gale of the night of the 16th was very severe at the South. A letter from the Commissioner of Wrecks to the Norfolk Herald, says—'The new schooner Sea Witch, of New York, came ashore on the beach, six miles south of Cape Henry, in the snow storm on Thursday, and all on board have perished. Both masts are gone, or at least, are floating alongside.—We have had her boarded this morning, and it was thought she was in ballast. Three men have been found along shore, and the remainder have been in the rigging." the rigging.

We have received a number of the 'Greenfield citizens of Franklin county, signed by Samuel Willard, Oliver Starr, and J. A. Saxton—a Committee appointed for this purpose at a meeting of those opposed to the Mexican War. This address maintains that the present war is unjust in itself; cruelly unjust to the Mexican people; unworthy of a civilized pation, inglorious and unmanly; inconsistent with nation, inglorious and unmanly; inconsistent with one ne a nation, and anti-christian : and closes by urging a universal remonstrance against

James S. Schofield, of New York, announces that, by a chemical process which he has discovered, he is enabled to preserve from decomposition the body after death without subjecting the feelings of surviving friends to the repulsive idea of removing the internal parts, as was the ancient practice. So effiinternal parts, as was the ancient practice. So effi-cient, he says, is the process, that the ravages of time and decay are completely frustrated—the body remaining in a perfect state of preservation without change, even of color. By this process also, the body may be kept for any length of time, thereby permitting the arrival of distant relatives before con-signing it to the tomb. Even after deconcertificapermitting the arrival of distant relatives error con-signing it to the tomb. Even after decomposition has commenced, this mode will not only stay the progress, but restore the parts affected to their natu-ral state and appearance, and enti-ely remove any unpleasant odor arising therefrom.

Free Library in Boston. The Tribune save that a movement is now in progress, in Boston, for the establishment of a public library, which shall be free to the use of all her citizens. One gentleman free to the use of all her citizens. One gentleman has offered five thousand dollars as a gift for the has offered five thousand dollars as a gift for the purpose, on condition that ten thousand more be obtained; another gentleman has also offered one thousand dollars. The Common Council has taken the matter in hand, and have agreed to provide the circle of the circle

sign of our government, in sending an expedition to the Dead Sea, may be to fish up Sodom and Gomor-rah and 'annex them to the United States.' Very likely. They have already annexed Texas, with its population; they are attempting to annex a portion at least of Mexico, with its population; where should they look next, but to Sodom and Gomorrah? It is said that 'misery makes us acquainted with strange bed-fellows.'

Buds and Leaves .- The warmth of the atmosph for some days past has been such as to swell the buds and even bring out the leaves of the lilac. We noticed, this morning, a bush covered with buds just ready to burst, and a few leaves of considerable size. If this weather continues, we may have lilac flowers for Christmus, and crocuses for New Year's Day.—
Boston Traveller.

A Counterfeit \$500 Treasury Note has been re-ceived at New York from St. Louis. It is well exe-cuted, and calculated to deceive the best judges.

Balloosing an Infinitum.—A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 21st ult., says:—On the 12th ult., at five in the afternoon, M. Ledet, a young Frenchman, ascended from this city in a balloon, and from that hour to this—nine days—no news of him or his balloon has been received, except that on the following morning, some men, who were fishing in the Lake of Ladoga, saw a balloon floating in the air above the lake.—[Galignani.

A farmer, in the Isle of Man, who had lost A farmer, in the Isie of man, was man lost one or two cows by disease, burned one of them in the high road, for the purpose of discovering the evil eye. The first man who came up was declared to be the wizard, and it is stated if he had not naved the first man who came up was declared to be the wizard, and it is stated if he had not naved FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The March of Intellect.—At the recent election, some ludicrous events occurred. Some voters, on being asked by the deputy sheriff for whom they voted, replied, 'For the Duke,' others, 'For the Squire': and on being asked what Squire was meant, replied, 'Squire Leigh.' Some were so unintelligent as not even to know the names of the different candidates, while others avowed they came to give a plumper to Lord Granville, and the other vote to Mr. Morgan. Strange as it may appear, there were a few who wished to vote for all the candidates, so that they might offend none. It is no less true, also, that some wiseacres voted for Lord Captain Somerset,' Mr. Granville,' or 'Captain Morgan.' One man came to record his vote The March of Intellect .- At the recent election tain Morgan. One men came to record his vote for the old man who sat in the chair at Usk—he did not know his name. Verily, the schoolmaster is wanted in Monmouthshire.—[Hereford Journal.

A GRAVE AFFAIR. A lad was one day despatch A GRAVE AFFAIR. A lad was one day despatched to the house of a clergyman, to request him to
attend a funeral. He arrived almost reathless, and
said to the parson, 'Dad wants you to come and
preach a funeral.' 'Make a prayer, you mean; but
who's dead?' 'My little brother!' 'Indeed, how
old was he?' 'He wa'nt no year old,' said the
urchin, 'he died a borning!'

ETHERISATION SUPERSEDED. Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, has, in the trichloride of formyle discovered an agent which more rapidly, pleasantly and without communicating any offensive odor the clothes of the patient, produces entire insensities. bility. No inheler or instrument of any kind is necessary. A few drops put on a handkerchief, and this applied to the mouth and nostrila, produces the desired effect in a few seconds. Last week, Professor Simpson brought his discovery before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh.

The Scottish Press says—'We have no doubt, that by the first of January, 1848, passengers will be enabled to pass from Edinburgh and Glasgow to London (by the Caledonia railway) without changing their carriages.'

England pays annually to Holland, Belgium, an Holstein, 700,000 pounds for butter.

The French Government has made a present of cooks to the British House of Commons.

A Hint to American Proclamation Writers .- W could wish that men who will be warriors would refrain from enlisting their Creator to fight their battles, and from gathering the wings of the Prince of Peace over the fields of blood. We can see of Peace over the fields of blood. We can see nothing of the Divinity in the spirit of the human butcher, or in the myriad murders by which it is illustrated.—[Sheffield Iris.

The Literary Gazette states that M. Minas, a learned Greek, has discovered a work of Plato—a treatise on the human race—which has hitherto escaped the researches of the learned. Ponderous Tracts .- The weight of the tracts dis

tributed by the Anti-Corn Law League amounted, according to Mr. Cobden in a recent speech at Hamburg, to one hundred and twenty-eight tons. 'I have been talking some time to D-s,' said n artist to Northcost, ' and I find there is nothing

in artist to Northcoet, 'and I find there is nothing in him.' 'You have been lucky,' was the reply, 'for have found the man full of himself.' Appropriate .- In a hotel here, says the Trinidad ectator, a young man named Drum is bar-per. His friends call him the spirit-stirring

Invisible .- Why not knock a hole in the wall, and A writer of the last century quaintly observed

that, when the canon of the princes began war, the canons of the church were destroyed. 'It was,' says he, 'first mitre that governed the world, and then nitre—first Saint Peter, and then saltpetre.' Sea Sounding.—Captain Ross, by throwing over a heavy weight into the ocean, to which a small line was attached, succeeded in penetrating five miles and 120 feet, the greatest depth that has ever been

The Cramp.—A towel dipped in hot water, and applied to the part affected, will, it is said, afford an effective and immediate relief to the painful contraction of the muscles, called the cramp.

Knowledge is Power .- While a worthy individnancienge is Power.—While a worthy individ-ual was 'laying down the law,' the other day, to a knot of sequaintances, he caught the eye of a cart-er hard by, who had been vainly endeavoring to raise a sack of potatees to his cart, and who appeal-ed to the man of knowledge. 'Come awa, Mr.—, knowledge is power, ye ken; gie us a lift on wi' this pock o' taties.'

The Lady Kennaway, a fine new East India ship, with a cargo, from Bumbay, valued at a milhon of dollars, was abandoned last month by her crew in the Bay of Biscay. She was owned by Miss Ward, only daughter of the late T. Ward, London.

Over 2000 miles of Electric Telegraph wires ar Three arctic expeditions are in preparation to go n search of Sir John Franklin: one to Behring's

Straits, one to Baffin's Bay, and one to Canada. On May 1st, this year, 256,509 able bodied me

which will communicate intelligence simultaneously to some forty or fifty cities—among them Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Hull, York. It can transmit at once to all these places, from one thousand to two

Among the sporting guests which the Marquis o Bredalbane has lately been entermining at Taymouth Castle, was the Duchess of Montrose, who shot four splendid bucks in the marquis's deer forest, and is said to have displayed great skill and perseverance in stalking her game.

Untimely Reply .- A rather ludicrous circum stance occurred in a parish church within the limits of this borough, on Sunday evening last. The officiating clergyman, in the course of his sermon, and when near the close, raised his voice to a higher pitch, and said, 'How is it that the Almighty de lighteth in the forgiveness of sins?' The clerk who was fast asleep below him, roused by the higher tone sufficiently to catch the question, to the as tonishment of the congregation, instantly replied, loud enough to be heard all over the church, 'don't know, indeed, sir.'-[Carnarvon Herald.

A bellman of a seaport not one hundred mile from Whitby, in announcing a tectotal meeting, to be held in the Temperance Hall at that place, said that the meeting would be addressed by six females, 'who had never spoke before!'

A. Harcourt, tiate a captain in the navy, says in Church of England Journal, solely because he is a son of the archbishop of York, has his £3,000 a year from church benefices, and the Rev. C. B. Dalton has his £4,000 per annual, simply in consequence of his having married a daughter of the quence of his hav bishop of London. Corton in India .- The London Times says

most comprehensive plan for the further growth an greater encouragement of the cultivation of cottor in India, so as to make this country, whenever expedient, entirely independent of the United States for the basis of the greatest of our staple manufactures. From the statement of the Rev. W. Reid and

others, says the Temperance Gazette, it may be spen that 100,000 persons, who were professors of size. Christianity last year, are not so this, owing to the insidious habit of drinking intoxicating drink! A short time since, a person residing at Clear-well, Gloucestershire, discovered a pipkin, contain-ing about 3,000 copper Roman coins, the major part of which were in tolerable preservation.

INSCLATED BEDSTEADS.—A French surgeon alleges that by fitting bedsteads with glass feet, and isolating them about eighteen inches from the wall of the apartment, he has cured the patients sleeping on them of a host of nervous affections.

The Cathedral of Salisbury has in it as many win dows as there are days in the year, and as many marble pillars as weeks, and as many doors as

A farmer was asked why he did not take a news-paper. 'Because,' said he, 'my father when he died left me a great many newspapers, and I have na' read them through yet.'

eye. The first man who came up was declared to be the wizard, and it is stated if he had not saved mending an Irish minister, who is shortly to visit this country, says emphatically that he was born in his satire land?

VOLUME XVIII .-- NO. I.

THE ORIGINAL STORE!

THE BOSTON CHINA TEA CO No. 198 Washington street, (Opposite the Marlboro' Hotel,)

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BOSTON. AS been in operation for five years.—Originated for the sole purpose of buying and selling Teas and Coffees, and nothing else; it has met huner. ampled success. Purchasing whole chops at one, and selling for eash only, at a small advance on the pound, they were enabled to make better selections, and sell cheaper than those not engaged exclusively in the trade. As a general rule there is

TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED!

purchasing of us. We will sell n purchasing of us. We will self
5 lbs. good Black Tea, for
5 lbs., superior Black Tea, (Oolong flavor,) 1 50
5 lbs. good Green Tea,
1 75
5 lbs. good strong Young Hyson,
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5 lbs. delicious Green Tea,
Many Stores charge 75 cents per pound for s.
BETTER TEA. All our Teas are packed in a siyle person.

Many Store All our Teas are packed in a style pe-culiarly our own, in half pound to ten pound packa-ges, comprising over 50 different kinds, and labelled with our own label, duly copy-righted, to counterfeit

which is forgery.

Achowe, a NATIVE CHINAMAN, who has had many years experience in Canton, (his native place,) in this business, will be found at the Company's Warehouse, directing and superintending the packing, &c., and will be happy to have his friends call on

TO OUR AIM IS AT TO SELL GOOD TEA CHEAP FOR CASH

Any person, by enclosing the money in a letter, and sending by mail, will have the Teas carefully packed and forwarded. s directed.

Orders sent through express men, answered with

the same care as on a personal application, and with An exclusive agent for the sale of our Teas, will be appointed in each town in New England, plication to the Company, in Boston, postage AGENTS. EMPLOY NO TRAVELLING

REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

MEDICATED INHALATION. IN PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS. ASTHMA, CHRONIC AFFECTIONS AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

DR. FROST CAN BE CONSULTED BY PATIENTS AT HIS OFFICE,

No. 57 Cambridge Street. BOSTON.

WHERE he treats the above Complaints by W new and decided improved method, by which the Patient is principally released of the muscaing effects of continued taking of narcs, but receive his medicine by INHALATION to the parts affected, so that the healthy restrict of the results. that the healthy parts of the system need not be af-fected and sickened by the curative remedy, thu giving a practical remedy to the disease, and leaving nature to pursue its true course. Patients out of the city are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of their conplaints, the symptoms, age, habits of living, occupa-tion, &c. Address Post Pain-advice gratis.

Note.—The most prevalent of all diseases incident to our climate,—CONSUMPTION,—may generally be traced to a slight cold. By an estimate not long since made, it appears that upwards of ONE HEWDEED and the property of the pr AND FIFTY THOUSAND die annually of Polmoney Complaints: TAKE HEED, DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

Jyos novi9



HAVING entirely retired from travelling, informs her Patients and the Public generally, that she may at all times be found at her residence, NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE STREET,

(OPPOSITE LYNDE STREET,) BOSTON, NASS., where she will be ready to attend to all diseases in children, except those arising from immorality.

Mns. Morr has had great experience and success in her practice, during her long stay in Boston, slee in the principal towns in Massachusetts and New Hampshire that she has visited during the four or five seasons past, which is very generally known, and in fact so much so, as not to a ents. Her method of treatment and curing is et tirely different from many others in the pr

Her medicines are all compounded by her

ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS AND ESSENTIAL OILS. Many of which are raised and gathered expressly for ed cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of

the most eminent physicians in the country.

Persons that reside at a distance from Boston, who
cannot make it convenient to consult Mrs. Most personally, can do so by letter directed as above, elplaining their case fully, and receive her answer by return of mail. Medicines forwarded to all parts of the United

Ascalcines forwarded to all parts of the distance in perfect safety by expresses from Boston.

Deletters must be post paid to receive attention.

Boston, June 18th, 1847. ISAAC CALDWELL'S

Genteel Boarding House, Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 Belknap-street, near Cambridge-street. C. would respectfully inform the public, that he C. would respectfully inform the public, that he has fitted up and opened his house to accommodate with Board and Lodging those who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a share. No pains will be spared to render it in every way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms moderate.

April 16

NEW ENGLAND SECOND HAND CLOTHING STORE,

No. 56 Union st., JOHN WRIGHT K EEPS constantly on hand, a great variety of New and Second Hand CLOTHING.

Goods of all kinds, such as old clottes, W. I Goods, Watches, Boots and Shoes, &c., exchanged for New Clothing.

Cash advanced on all kinds of Goods from \$1 to 1000.

BOYS' CLOTHING. SAMUEL WILSON, 10 Brattle street, having made recent additions to his Stock, is prepared to furnish BOYS' CLOTHING, of as good material and fit, and at as cheap prices, as can be obtained in the city. Call and see.

D. S. GRANDIN, M. D. DENTIST, BOSTON

All operations warranted. JOSEPH H. TURPIN

WOULD invite the attention of his friends and the public to his

Dagnerrian Gallery, No. 138 Harover street,
Where he pledges himself to execute Ministures with
a life-like finish, and on as moderate terms as any
others in the profession.

others in the profession. NEW BOOKS!

COLLECTION of the Writings of Nathaniel

A COLLECTION of the Writings of Marker P. Rogers. Price \$1.

The Church as it is, or the Forlorn Hope of Slavery, by Parker Pillsbury; second edition, revised and improved—15 cents.

Historical and Critical Lectures on the Bible, by John Prince, Pastor of the 2d Universalist Church, in Danvers—\$1.

Water Cure Manual, by Joel Shew, M. D.—50 cents.

Thoughts on the Death Penalty, by Chas. C. Barrelations, &c., by A. J. Davis, the Clairroyant

\$2,50. Dr. Lardner's Popular Lecture on Science and Art, For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Corabill.

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